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ROSS BROS. CO.

AMERICA

EUROPA

EMPEROR
OF INDIA

ILLUMINATOR

MARGARET
ATLEE

WEDGEWOOD

1917

FIERY
CROSS

EVERYBODY

KNOWS ROSS'S SEED
GROWS DECORATOR

KING WHITE

ELFRIDA
PEARSON

EVERYTHING
FOR
THE FARM AND GARDEN
WORCESTER, MASS.

NEW MARGARET
MADISON

STECHER LITH. CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.



The Worcester Lawn Grass Seed

IS an unsurpassed mixture which will produce quickly after sowing, a fine lawn. Eventually a beautiful lawn that with the proper care will last indefinitely.

It is beyond question that a thicker and more prolonged growth is very generally produced by a combination of several grasses than by only one or two. The Worcester Lawn Grass Seed is a mixture of all the species which are, because of their fine, even growth, adapted for the lawn. Most of these grasses have also some feature or features peculiar to the species which make it a component, like especially early growth, rapid development, hardness, remarkable tenacity, remaining green late in the fall, permanency, etc. Combined in well-balanced proportions, the result of years of study and observation, the Worcester Lawn Grass Seed will produce in a few weeks a fine, velvety growth, and each succeeding season a continuous thick growth from early in the spring until the ground freezes, forming a close, firm turf which will bear frequent cutting and constant trampling without injury.

And with reasonable care this desirable condition of the lawn may be maintained permanently.

Worcester Lawn Grass is a mixture of the highest grade seeds of foreign and native grasses. The mixture is heavier than those generally offered, weighing about twenty-five pounds to the bushel, and is as free from weed seeds as it is possible to make it with the most improved machinery. In all desirable features we claim for the Worcester Lawn Grass Seed, at least, an equality with the best that is offered by others; that it is superior to much that is offered we are certain.

Whether you wish to seed a small grass plot or a large lawn you should use this grass seed mixture. For the convenience of our customers we put this seed in various sized packages from the one-pound which is sufficient to seed about 300 square feet, the five-pound package for about 1500 square feet, to such quantities as are sufficient to seed large lawns where 100 to 120 pounds per acre should be used.

One lb. 30 cts, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. (one bushel) \$6.00, 100 lbs. \$24.00.



The Shady Spot Lawn Grass Seed

Bare spots seriously affect the otherwise attractive appearance of many lawns, and while for renovating or filling such spots our Worcester or Park Mixtures are entirely sufficient, where such spots are caused by the shade of trees, a renovation can be better accomplished by the use of the Shady Spot Mixture. This is composed of varieties which thrive in shade. It includes all known varieties of this class otherwise adapted to the lawn, all of which are of dwarf habit and fine even growth. To secure a good growth, however, the soil should be properly prepared before sowing seed. Soil that is naturally moist, which has been densely shaded, often becomes sour, which is indicated by a growth of moss and sometimes by bog grass. In such cases, the moss or grass should be removed, the soil thoroughly worked over and an application of lime be given at the rate of one bushel to each thousand feet. If the soil is dry, and there has been no growth on it for some time, it is usually very hard and it is useless to sow seed without working it

deeply and thoroughly pulverizing it. What would be preferable would be to remove some of the soil and add new soil and rotted turf and thereby furnish humus, which soils on which nothing has grown for some time usually lack. While, if soil is well prepared, the growth will continue for some time, we do not claim the permanency for this that we do for the Worcester when used in the open exposure to the sun, as there are no grasses which, if cut often, will be as permanent in the shade as others in the open. This is especially true if the shade is very dense. We therefore advise yearly attention and applications of a small quantity of seed if growth is thin. Those who have hitherto been unable to secure a growth under trees because they have not used a special mixture, will find this of great value, and will be well repaid for any slight expense and trouble incurred in following our suggestions by the greatly improved appearance of the lawn.

Price, 1b. 40 cts., 5 lbs., \$1.85., 10 lbs. or over, 35 cts. per lb.

The Park Lawn Grass Seed

This mixture is prepared, as far as price will permit, on the same lines as our Worcester mixture. It is designed chiefly to meet a demand for a mixture somewhat lower in price for sowing various large areas and the less important places about the home, but is entirely adequate for all purposes. It comprises nearly all the varieties which form our Worcester mixture, though necessarily in slightly different proportions, and does not contain

any coarse-growing varieties. It weighs twenty pounds to the measured bushel, a weight exceeding that of many of the mixtures yet offered. Simply stated, the Park is a good mixture, the Worcester a better one. Four bushels are required for an acre of new seeding. A quart package is sufficient for about 300 square feet.

Price, 1-qt. pkg. 20 cts. 4-qt. pkg. 65 cts., bus. (20) lbs. \$4.50.

Golf Course Mixtures for Putting Greens and Fair Greens

We have made a close study of the grasses used on Golf Courses and Pleasure Grounds, as there is no purpose for which turf is grown that is so exacting. No other grass is required to stand so much trampling and rough usage and it is very necessary that the correct proportions of the proper varieties be used to produce a firm, thick and lasting sod. The mixtures listed below are composed of native and European grasses which

have proven of great value for this purpose. They are all of dwarf spreading growth, forming a close smooth surface which improves from year to year if given the proper care.

For Putting Greens, pk. \$2.00, bus. (24 lbs.) \$7.50.

For Fair Greens, pk. \$1.25, bus. (20 lbs.) \$4.50.



The Worcester Mixtures of Grass Seeds

FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

While on strong retentive soils and for a short duration there are perhaps no grasses superior to timothy or to that and redtop combined and perhaps no others which will at first on strong soils give a larger yield, for a continual large production, especially on lighter soils, a combination of several other varieties is undoubtedly superior.

That a thicker growth is obtained by a mixture of several grasses than by the use of only one or two is a well-settled fact. That in consequence a larger yield may be expected appears to us entirely reasonable, providing, of course, that the mixture contains the grasses adapted for the soil on which it is to be sown. Grasses vary greatly in their adaptability for the different kinds of soil, habit of growth, time of maturing, productiveness and permanency. While timothy is, as already stated, very productive on rather moist or retentive soil, it does not thrive on light soils nor is it very permanent on any. Redtop, though a permanent grass, does not succeed as well on light soil as some other grasses nor is it sufficiently productive to be grown alone. Orchard grass is a very productive and permanent species and thrives on a variety of soils but aside from its value for growing alone in orchards is not, owing to its rather coarse growth and stooling tendency, as satisfactory when grown alone as when combined with some of the grasses of finer growth. Other grasses also have various characteristics which make them more suitable for mixtures than for sowing alone. Some are of tall and rather coarse growth, others are shorter and of fine growth, very nutritious but hardly productive enough to warrant their use alone. Combined, however, with the taller, coarser-growing grasses they make an excellent bottom growth and help greatly to cover the ground by filling the interstices between the tall grasses, restraining somewhat their rather coarse growth and add considerably to the total yield. Combined in right proportions, a mixture of the different species will produce, eventually, not only a larger crop at first cutting than timothy but a much heavier crop of rowen, and will, if the land is well enriched, continue to do this for many years.

Superior as a mixture is for permanent mowing it is even more valuable for the permanent pasture. While there are some farmers who so rotate their crops that the permanency of the mowing lands is not of great consideration, all who regularly pasture their stock invariably desire that the pasture shall be permanently productive when once seeded. Timothy, having a bulbous root instead of fibrous roots like other grasses, will not bear the close cropping of cattle; therefore, is short-lived and the least desirable of all grasses for the permanent pasture. Not only is it desired that the pasture shall be permanent but it is necessary, to be of the greatest value, that the pasture shall furnish continual feed from early in the spring until fall and this condition can be secured only by a mixture of many varieties. In fact, the mixture for the pasture should contain all the varieties which are of any value and adapted for the soil or location including especially those which will bear close cropping.

The quantities advised are minimum amounts and unless clover seed is sown these quantities might probably be profitably increased. We advise, however, that in addition to these quantities 4 to 8 pounds of clover seed be sown to the acre, according to the nature of the soil and mixture; on soil known to be especially adapted for clover, the maximum quantity might, perhaps, be profitably increased. The quantity most advisable can be determined better by the individual farmer than by us. For general advice, we would suggest that for soils of medium texture and moisture, two pounds of medium Red or Mammoth to one of Alsike would be a good proportion. For moist soils, just the reverse—two of Alsike to one of Medium or Mammoth. White Clover would better be used to some extent with all pasture mixtures and Alsike with those for medium and moist soils. The great value of clover as a soil-enricher, as well as its value for feeding, makes it well worth

while to try it to some extent on light soils. We can not include clover seeds in mixtures, because, on account of their greater weight, they should be sown alone, and also, because, in this latitude, they should not be sown much later than August.

Mixture for Mowing for Medium Soil

On soil which is of average natural fertility and neither unusually dry nor wet, well enriched before sowing and regularly top-dressed, in short, on soil which will produce good timothy hay, this mixture will produce at first cutting a larger crop and a much heavier aftermath of hay, which, though not like timothy, salable in cities for feeding horses, is, nevertheless, superior for feeding to both cattle and horses, because richer in nutriment, and more readily eaten because more tender; that is, if seed is used in sufficient quantity and crop is harvested at proper time. And not only will the product be greater at first, but, if properly treated, the land will continue in productive condition for many years. Forty pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts.; 10 to 40 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.; 40 lbs. or more, 20 cts. per lb.

Mixture for Permanent Mowing for Dry Soil

While dry land is not the ideal soil for a grass crop, much larger crops can be obtained with this mixture than with timothy and red-top, because it contains, in large proportions, varieties which thrive on dry soil and of which some succeed on soil where both the former would utterly fail. 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts.; 10 to 40 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.; 40 lbs. or more, 20 cts. per lb.

Mixture for Permanent Pasture for Medium Soil

Though many farmers so rotate their crops that the permanency of their mowing fields is not of great consideration, such as regularly pasture their herds, invariably desire that the pasture shall be permanently productive when once seeded. Aside from permanency, an important requisite is that of continual growth from early spring until fall. And as many varieties as possible should be used which bear constant trampling and continued close grazing. This mixture is prepared with these ends in view. 40 to 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts.; 10 to 40 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.; 40 lbs. or more, 20 cts. per lb.

Permanent Pasture Mixture for Dry Hilly Lands

In no situation are timothy and red-top so unsuitable for seeding as in a dry, hilly pasture, for both require strong, rather moist land to thrive for any length of time. This mixture is composed of grasses which thrive on light soil, endure long drought and bear, without injury, constant cropping. 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts.; 10 to 40 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.; 40 lbs. or more, 20 cts. per lb.

Note. Too great emphasis can not be given to the advisability of cutting the hay crop early. On account of the general earlier maturity of the grasses in the mowing mixtures the crop should be cut from ten to twelve days earlier than timothy. We believe it may be safely stated that it is better to cut all grass crops too early than too late. While there may be some loss in nutritive quality, the loss will, in our opinion, be more than offset by the readiness which stock will eat the more tender product, and also by the much larger crop of rowen almost certain to follow the earlier cutting.

Grass Seeds of the Highest Grade

With the exception of when more than one grade of a species is offered the seeds of all grasses are of the grade known in the trade as "fancy." This is the highest grade obtainable and is as nearly pure as the greatest care and most improved machinery can make it. This should be considered when comparing our prices with those of other dealers. All the seeds offered

have been tested by expert analysts either in this country or abroad and the purity and growth will be given, if desired, on application. We invite further analysis and microscopic examination and will send samples on application.

Prices of all Grass Seeds subject to Market changes. Prices include bags or sacks. Unless otherwise noted, 25 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.



FIELD OF WORCESTER TIMOTHY (99 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT PURE)

Interlachen, Fall River, Mass., July 15, 1916.

Ross Bros. Co.,
Gentlemen:—

I write to tell you that the Timothy that you sold me last year was *most excellent*. I sowed it on a new field (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) and have just taken off a crop of 5 tons of perfectly fine clean hay, no weeds in it at all.

You are entitled to know this. It is starting again, and I shall get more as a second crop. Yours very truly, Spencer Borden.

TIMOTHY. (*Phleum pratense*.) Timothy is the standard hay of commerce. The cheapness of the seed, the ease of culture, and excellent quality of the hay make it a favorite.

SOIL—It is adapted to all soils, but succeeds best on moist loams and clays. The life of a Timothy field varies according to soil and climate. It produces the most profitable yields the first and second years.

SEEDING—Timothy is usually grown in a four or five year rotation; thirty to thirty-five pounds per acre is considered a full seeding when used alone; when seeded with other grasses or grains a smaller quantity may be used; twenty to twenty-five pounds of Timothy may be sown with eight to ten pounds of Red Clover, and five pounds of Red Top per acre.

HARVESTING—It is preferable to cut Timothy after the seed is formed and in full milk on account of the roots being better able to withstand drouth at this time. It should be cut three to four inches from the ground, as most Timothy is killed by mowing close and early, before it has come to maturity.

QUALITY—The best seed is the cheapest; it pays to sow the purest seed possible to obtain. We offer below two grades.

WORCESTER TIMOTHY—There are many grades of Timothy in the market and many of these are of a high purity test; but there is a vast difference in the quality of pure seed. Much of this is light seed, cleaned and recleaned until the purity is of a high percentage, almost 100% pure, but still remains light seed which under the best conditions is of only fair germination.

Our Worcester Grade is a seed which is of the highest quality at the start. Taken from the best fields of full ripe seed, we can assure you, that after going through the cleaning process we can guarantee a purity of 99.5%. In the Worcester brand we are sure we are offering the best seed it is possible to obtain.

Price per lb. 18c.; 10 lb. \$1.00; Bu. (45 lb.) \$4.00.

WACHUSETT GRADE. This grade is of fine quality, better than most seed offered as prime. We guarantee this 97.5% pure.

Lb. 16 cts.; 10 lbs. 95c.; bu. (45 lbs.) \$3.70.

RED TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*.) Next to Timothy this is the most largely used grass; it is highly recommended both as a permanent pasture and as a meadow grass for hay, throughout New Eng and the Southern States. It will not do well in sandy or leachy soils, but it is said to be adapted to a wider range of soil and climatic conditions than any cultivated grass grown in America. See Page 4 for prices.

Grass Seeds of the Highest Grade (Continued)

Prices on all grass seeds are subject to change without notice.



TIMOTHY

AWNLESS BROME GRASS (*Bromus inermis*). A hardy and productive grass, thriving on very dry and poor soil, where most other grasses would not grow. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$16.00.

CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa compressa*). Thrives on poor, dry soil, and also on hardy, clayey ground; withstands extremes of drought or wetness; bears trampling well and remains green till winter. A valuable grass for pastures. Lb. 12 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.10, 100 lbs. \$9.50.

CREeping BENT (*Agrostis stolonifera*). Of rapid growth, fine texture and spreading habit. Forms a very close and permanent sod. Especially valuable for lawns. Lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.20, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL (*Cynosurus cristatus*). Thrives best on moist, rich soil, but accommodates itself to nearly all soils. Grows well in the shade. Valuable in moderate quantity for permanent pasture and lawns. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.20, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

ENGLISH, or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium perenne*). Of rapid growth and productive; produces a strong growth in four or five weeks. Made into hay it is rather hard, but is very nutritious and is much relished by cattle and horses. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$9.00.



RED TOP

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*). A variety of Sheep's Fescue, of dwarf habit; like that, thrives on poor soil and is very hardy. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.80, 100 lbs. \$27.00.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium italicum*). Thrives on a variety of soils, producing early and large crops. Though a perennial, it is short-lived and generally treated as an annual. Valuable for soiling. Sown in the fall, will produce a large crop of hay the following season. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$15.00.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca pratensis*). Largely used for permanent, mowing mixtures. Though at once productive, it does not reach its full production for two or three years, when it surpasses most other grasses. Succeeds best on cool, moist soil, rich in organic matter. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.30, 100 lbs. \$22.00.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis glomerata*). One of the most nutritious and valuable grasses, early, hardy, and permanent, and thrives in all soils and situations. Bears frequent mowing and constant cropping, and is very productive. Should be included in liberal proportions in most mixtures for both mowing and pastures. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.30, 100 lbs. \$22.00.

RED-TOP (*Agrostis vulgaris*). **WORCESTER GRADE.** Next to Timothy the most largely used grass; succeeds best on moist soil, but thrives well on a variety of soils, and is valuable for permanent mowing, pastures, and lawns. Recleaned, or Fancy. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.80, 100 lbs. \$17.00.

RED, or CREEPING FESCUE (*Festuca rubra*). A creeping-rooted grass thriving in dry, poor soils. Forms a close, firm turf and is valuable for shaded lawns. Also valuable for gravelly banks and exposed hillsides. Lb. 35 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.20, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

RHODE ISLAND BENT (*Agrostis canina*). Of fine growth, forming a close and permanent sod. One of the best lawn grasses and desirable for pasture mixtures. Lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.20, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*). Thrives on moist, rich land. Valuable for both meadows and pastures, but should be used only in mixtures. Especially desirable for shaded lawns. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.75, 100 lbs. \$45.00.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*). Of dwarf but thick growth; thrives on dry uplands and in poor, sandy or gravelly soils where other grasses would fail. Valuable for pasture mixtures. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

SWEET VERNAL (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*). Used in small quantity in both meadow and pasture mixtures on account of its pleasing fragrance, and is especially desirable for the pasture because of its both early and late growth. True perennial. Lb. 60 cts., 10 lbs. \$5.50.

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca elatior*). On strong, moist, or clayey soils, very productive and permanent. Very nutritious, readily eaten by all stock; should form a part of all meadow and pasture mixtures for moist soil. Lb. 45 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.20, 100 lbs. \$40.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena elatior*). A very hardy species, making an early and luxuriant growth and continuing to grow until late in the fall and is, therefore, especially desirable for pastures. It makes good hay and when used for soiling, can be cut several times in the season. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*). One of the most valuable grasses for pasture and lawn, requires some time to become established but lasts indefinitely on congenial soils. Much of the seed of this grass that is offered does not weigh over 14 lbs. to the measured bushel—the old standard weight—and even some offered as "fancy" does not weigh but 16 lbs.

FANCY EXTRA RECLEANED. 21 lbs. to the bushel. Lb. 22 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.00, 100 lbs. \$18.00.

MEADOW FOXTAIL (*Alopecurus pratensis*). One of the best pasture grasses; makes an earlier growth than any other variety, thrives best in low, moist land, but grows well on high, light soil and bears extreme summer heat without burning. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.75, 100 lbs. \$45.00.



CRIMSON CLOVER

(SEE NEXT PAGE)

CLOVERS

Prices Include Bags

All Prices Subject to Market Changes

MEDIUM RED (*Trifolium pratense*). The well-known Red Clover. One of the best crops for hay and pasture; it is also used sometimes for a soil crop. A soil rich in lime and potash is essential for its best development.

Price lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 23 cts.

MAMMOTH, or PEA VINE (*Trifolium pratense* var). A species of the Red Clover commonly known as Sapling Clover or Pea Vine Clover. On good soils this will produce a much larger crop than the Medium Red and as it is in bloom a little later is considered better for sowing with Timothy.

Price lb. 26 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 24 cts.

ALSIKE, or SWEDISH (*Trifolium hybridum*). This Clover will thrive on soil that is quite wet and will even stand flooding without being killed. Very productive and sweet and is valuable for pasturage or hay.

Price lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 23 cts.

CRIMSON (*Trifolium incarnatum*). This is an annual Clover and thrives best on a warm sandy soil. It is a rapid growing plant and is valuable for early pasturage and as a green manure.

Price lb. 18 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 16 cts.

WHITE (*Trifolium repens*). Used in nearly all mixtures for lawns and valuable for pastures. It will thrive in almost any situation but is especially adapted to moist soils.

Price lb. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 50 cts.

SWEET CLOVER

(*Melilotus Alba*)

This variety of clover can be grown anywhere in the United States. It grows freely along the roadsides and in waste places. As a bee pasture it ranks among the best and before its possibilities as a hay crop were known it was extensively used by bee-keepers as a pasture for bees.

Price lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. or over, 22 cts.



JAPANESE MILLET

AMATEUR FRUIT GROWING Samuel B. Green

Cloth, 140 pages.....\$0.50

Just the book for beginners, as it covers the entire subject of growth, cultivation and marketing of small fruits such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Cranberries, Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffalo Berry and Mulberry in addition to the cultivation, pruning and grafting of the larger fruits as the Apple, Plum and Cherry.

MILLETS

Prices Include Bags

HUNGARIAN GRASS (*Panicum Germanicum*). Used extensively for forage and to some extent for hay. Withstands drought well, succeeds on ordinary soil, and on rich land two crops may be grown the same season. One bushel, (48 lbs.) to the acre. Pk. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.70, bus. \$3.25.

GERMAN, or GOLDEN (*Setaria Italica*). Of stronger, and taller growth than the preceding and requires richer land. Has an abundant foliage; is, therefore, an excellent forage crop and makes a coarse, rather harsh hay, but which is readily eaten by all kinds of stock if cut at the proper time 50 lbs. to the bushel, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel to the acre. Pk. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.35, bus. \$2.40.

JAPANESE BARNYARD MILLET

(*Panicum Crus-galli*)

Sometimes called Billion Dollar Grass.

Grows 6 to 7 feet high.

The seed from which, so far as known, all the Japanese Barnyard millet now cultivated in the United States has descended was brought to Amherst from Northern Japan by Wm. P. Brooks, now Director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1889. Prof. Brooks, who had become impressed with the great value of the crop for forage, began distributing seed in small quantities to private farmers in various parts of the State. The success of the crop was immediate.

Prof. Brooks adopted the name Barnyard Millet on account of the fact that this millet belongs to the same species as the common barnyard grass, which is so common a weed in cultivated fields in many parts of the United States. The Japanese Barnyard Millet, however, although belonging to the same species, is quite different from the common barnyard grass, having been selected and improved for centuries in the Orient for seed production. The principal differences from a practical point of view are these: The plant is much more erect in its habit of growth. The heads are larger and far more compact. They are practically awnless, whereas the awns are very long and prominent in the heads of the ordinary barnyard grass.

Like all coarse-growing plants it needs abundant plant-food and, when given this on good soil, the yield is immense. While its use has been largely confined into soiling purposes, it may be used for ensilage and is when cut at the proper stage and made to hay, readily eaten by both cattle and horses. It may be sown from May 15 to July. Sow 15 to 25 lbs. per acre. Circulars describing it more freely mailed on application. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.20, 25 lbs. \$3.75, 50 lbs. or more, 10 cts. per lb.

Be sure to add postage as prices above $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb do not include postage unless otherwise noted.



MEDIUM RED CLOVER

A New Hay Crop That Makes Phenomenal Yields On All Kinds of Soil and Under Wide Variety of Climatic Conditions

SUDANGRASS

What Sudan Grass Is

It is the most prolific and dependable hay crop in the area of limited rainfall in the North and West. Introduced into the United States by Professor C. V. Piper of the Department of Agriculture, in 1909, it has surpassed the fondest expectations and undoubtedly will replace the millets over a large area where the latter are hay producers at the present time.

While the most extensive trials of this grass have been made in the Southwest, the last season has proven, without a doubt, that it will adapt itself to even our northern latitude.

Sudan Grass should be cut for hay as soon as the plants are fully headed. Under fair weather conditions it can be treated just like heavy timothy hay or millets, being cut in the morning it may be raked into large windrows in the afternoon and hauled in or stacked the next day. Seed sown about the middle of May will be ready to harvest about the middle of July, and this gives ample time for a second growth. Reports vary a good deal of this grass. There were 12,000 to 15,000 acres of Sudan Grass grown in the Southwest in 1914 and yields have been reported as high as 5½ tons per acre.

If planted in drills, cultivate often and shallow. The roots grow near the surface, and deep cultivation after the plants get well started will cut off a large proportion of the roots and reduce the yield. The cultivation may be done with the ordinary



Price 1b. 50 cts.; 10 lb. or over, 45 cts
1 lb. Postpaid, 60 cts.



corn cultivator. Keep the soil well worked until the plants cover the ground so that weeds will not grow.

Owing to the late, wet spring and bad weather conditions in general throughout the growing season the seed of Sudan Grass is very short, still we feel warranted in advising our patrons who have not given it a trial to do so this season.

The illustrations shown here are photographs taken of a field of our Sudan Grass grown in Worcester, Mass., by Mr. D. L. Brooks the past season. The seed was sown about the middle of June, the photographs were taken Aug. 25, after Mr. Brooks had been cutting for two weeks. Mr. Brooks says, "the cattle eat it readily and it produces more milk than millet when fed green, it will withstand wind and storm without lodging, in fact I believe it superior to millet in every way. I shall sow more next season."

Grasmere, N. H., Nov. 6, 1916.

Ross Bros. Co., Worcester, Mass.

Dear Sirs:—In looking over my files, I found your letter of Sept. 16th inquiring about my success with Sudan Grass, grown from seed purchased from you.

I did not get my seed in quite early enough in my opinion, however, I had a very good stand and harvested two crops. I had some difficulty in getting it properly cured, due I think to cutting it before it was properly matured.

I have not fed the hay, so do not know how the stock will like it.

I think grown under right conditions, it will yield a wonderful crop.

Please send me your new catalogue when it is ready. I had very good success with your seeds the past season.

Very truly yours,

A. L. COLBURN

SEED OATS

It pays to buy the best, whether you wish to cut for green feed, for fodder, or ripen for grain.

Don't deceive yourself by thinking that common oats that you can buy at any grain store at a reduced price are just as good as some of the best named varieties, just because you are going to cut it green. Any one of the several kinds we offer will produce enough more feed to many times over pay for the difference in price. This has been proved by actual test and we are confident that in the stover, alone, you will get enough more feed to more than pay the difference in the price of the seed. You also get heavier and plumper heads filled with grain that will produce milk at a lower cost than almost any kind of green feed.

All we ask is a trial, and we are confident that you will be convinced that we are right.

American Banner Oats

This variety has been considered one of the best for many years, especially in Canada and our Northern sections, where it is well known. The seed is heavy, usually weighing up to about 45 pounds per measured bushel.

The American Banner Oat is entitled to distinction for its earliness, productiveness and uniformity of ripening. It will be noticed with most oats that when the great body of them is ripe there are many small and immature oats which do not fill out and which



FIELD OF WHITE TARTAR OATS GROWN ON OUR OWN GROUNDS



AMERICAN BANNER OATS

disappear in the chaff while being cleaned, making a heavy waste. The Banner is far superior to many other varieties in this respect.

The straw is stiff, exceptionally free from rust, the kernels are long and the hull is thin, making an oat of fine feeding quality.

Price, pk. 40 cts., bus. \$1.40, 2 bus. \$2.70, bus. \$12.50, 20 bus. or over, \$1.20 per bus. Bags included.

Long's White Tartar

One of the Best, if not the
Best Oat Grown for Grain

Reports from all sections show that this is an extremely productive variety. It is also very early, of remarkably vigorous constitution and is suitable for all soils. The straw is long and stout and not liable to lodge or twist. The heads are from 8½ to 10 inches in length and grain is of the large size and remarkably plump and heavy, with thin hull. In its combination of desirable features, extreme earliness, great production of heavy, plump grain and long stout straw, the Long's White Tartar is not surpassed by any of the popular varieties.

It produces a compact head which leans slightly to one side but is not what is called the side oat, the head being more compact than in the case of the side oat. The grain is large and plump. It is an oat that is sometimes sold under the name of White Plume.

Price, pk. 40 cts., bus. \$1.40, 2 bus. \$2.70, 10 bus. \$12.50, 20 bus. or over, \$1.20 per bus. Bags included.

ALFALFA or LUCERNE Can Be Grown in New England

The growing of Alfalfa in New England has been looked upon in the past as being an impossibility but the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington tell us that Alfalfa can be grown successfully in every State in the Union and because of these two facts we are devoting a large part of this page to this crop, for we believe that it can be grown on our New England farms, providing it receives the proper treatment. There are certain fixed rules that must be followed in order to make a success of any undertaking and there is no one thing in the farming line where this rule applies more than in growing Alfalfa. Probably nine-tenths of all the Alfalfa seed that has been sown in New England during the past ten years has been thrown away and simply because these rules that must be followed had not been put to use. Alfalfa when once established is nearly as everlasting as the hills. It even in some cases becomes a weed, driving out all other crops. Sowing Alfalfa out of season without proper protection is more disastrous than sowing any of our cereals out of season. We all know that Oats should be sown in the early spring to get the best results, we also know that the Millets do best sown in June and early July, while Winter Rye must be sown in the fall. With these facts in mind you will no doubt ask when is the time to sow Alfalfa, and this brings us to the most important question of all in connection with growing Alfalfa. While the following rules apply to the New England States, they can be used in the middle and southern States by extending the time just as much later as each State is ahead of our northern States in climate. Three things are necessary in growing Alfalfa: First, sweet soil, that is soil free from acid. Sour soils can be made sweet by the application of Lime. Second, the soil must be well drained. Alfalfa roots penetrate into the soil 6 to 12 feet and oftentimes deeper than that. If the water line is within 3 feet of the surface Alfalfa will not succeed. It may start but will soon die. Third, all soil must be somewhat humus. Alfalfa will not succeed on sod land, even if the seed has been inoculated. Soil which has been planted to corn or some other hoed crop for at least two years is necessary for



Alfalfa. It should be thoroughly plowed in the spring and then harrowed at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks or as often as a crop of weeds appear, until August.

When Alfalfa seed should be sown; The amount usually sown is about 15 to 20 pounds of seed to the acre, and if possible put it in with a grain drill, but as few of our New England farmers have these drills the next best thing is the Thompson Wheelbarrow Seeder. The seed should be covered about 1 inch deep. This can be done to best advantage by using a horse weeder, after which the ground should be rolled. Alfalfa is one of the leguminous crops and takes its nitrogen from the air providing the soil contains bacteria which is necessary to give it power. It is well to inoculate the seed, whether the soil really needs it or not, for the expense is not large and it can do no harm, and unless the soil already contains this bacteria, it must be applied in some artificial form. Above cut shows ideal manner of curing alfalfa hay.



Specimen plants characteristic of uninoculated and inoculated field of Alfalfa, on farm near Bynum, Hartford County, Maryland. The uninoculated plants turning yellow, though sown on ground richer and better than the inoculated field. Gain from inoculation nearly 500 per cent by weight.

There seems to be a difference of opinion in regard to where Alfalfa Seed should be grown but so far we have found the most important thing is to get seed absolutely free from adulteration, the principal adulterations found in Alfalfa being dodder and tree-foil. We guarantee our Alfalfa seed to be 99% pure and absolutely free from either of these two things, but our customers can have their seed examined by their experiment station and if either of these seeds are found we will refund your money.

There are several strains of Alfalfa on the market, but we believe that that grown in the Northwest is the best adapted for New England. We have bought our supply from that point and we believe we have the best seed that can be bought. This seed is grown on the very high table lands of Utah and adjoining States, and plants from this seed will stand as much cold and exposure as any seed that can be bought.

If by mail, add 10 cts. per lb. Price, lb. 25 cts., 10 to 50 lbs. 22 cts., 50 lbs. or more, per lb. 20 cts.

GRIMM'S ALFALFA 60 cts per lb.

TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES, and other legumes, to increase the yield, and to improve the soil, use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn-out fields.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM is prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which **The Mulford Nitro-Germ** is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

ALFALFA (Lucerne)	ALSIKE CLOVER	FIELD PEAS	LIMA BEANS
CRIMSON CLOVER	MAMMOTH CLOVER	SPRING VETCH	LUPINS
SWEET CLOVER	BURR CLOVER	WINTER VETCH	and others.
WHITE CLOVER	COW PEAS	SWEET PEAS	
RED CLOVER	SOY BEANS	GARDEN PEAS	

PRICES: The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated, at the following prices: Half Garden Size Bottle, 1/8 acre 25c. Garden Size, (about 1/4 acre) 50c. One Acre Size, \$1.50. Five Acre Size, \$5.00. (Not returnable.) Special prices on lots of twenty-five acres or more on one order, either of one kind or assorted.

Garden and one-acre size will be sent postpaid, 5 acre size by freight prepaid. Parties wishing 5 acre size or larger quantities in a hurry can have their goods by express by paying their own charges.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

BARLEY

For grain, 2 bushels to the acre; for forage, 3 bushels, 48 lbs. to the bushel.

CHEVALIER. A two-rowed variety. Head is a little longer than the six-rowed varieties and the grain is larger, plump, extra-heavy and in favorable seasons nearly white. On account of its attractive appearance and fine quality, the grain brings the highest price, while the variety is extensively grown for green forage.

Pk. 60 cts.; bu. \$2.10; 2 bu. \$4.00

MANSURY. In our section this six-rowed variety is largely grown for forage. It yields abundantly. It is early and very vigorous in growth. The straw is strong and stiff and seldom lodges. The heads are long and well filled. No other Barley excels it for feeding or malting purposes.

Pk. 60 cts.; bu. \$2.10; 2 bu. \$4.00

BEARDLESS. Earlier than any of the bearded varieties and is generally considered more hardy. The straw is heavy and stands up well under a large crop. Very popular for forage and especially valuable for hay as the heads are entirely free from beards which when dry are thought to often be injurious to cattle. The grain, while it germinates well, is always light in weight and of rather inferior appearance and, though a productive variety the chief value of the Beardless is for forage or hay.

Pk. 60 cts.; bu. \$2.10; 2 bu. \$4.00

WHITE HULLLESS. About two weeks earlier than the common type. The grain closely resembles wheat and is nearly its equal in feeding value. It is a heavy grain weighing about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. It has no hulls or beards and for this reason is especially desirable for feeding all kinds of stock. The straw is heavy, with good leaves and it makes excellent forage. Owing to its great production and high feeding value this variety is especially valuable in the Northern States where corn will not mature.

Pk. 60 cts.; bu. \$2.10; 2 bu. \$4.00

WHEAT

1½ bus. to the acre, 60 lbs. to the bus. Prices include bags.

SPRING—SASKATCHEWAN FIFE. This is a beardless red variety. The kernels are hard and flinty and make the very best grade of flour. It makes an excellent green feed, staying in feeding condition much longer than Spring Rye.

Pk. 85 cts.; bu. \$3.00

WINTER—RED CLAWSON. A bald variety adapted to most all soils. Can be depended on for good yield even in unfavorable seasons.

Price on application

WINTER-KLONDIKE. A remarkably productive bald white variety, grain large and plump. Excellent for green feed.

Price on application

GRAIN AND MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS FOR FORAGE CROPS

Prices Subject to Market Changes

BUCKWHEAT

For grain, 1 bushel to the acre; for soiling 1½ bushels. 48 lbs to the bushel.

JAPANESE. This is entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drouth and blight better than most varieties. The seed is larger than the Silver Hull and is a rich brown color.

Pk. 70 cts.; bu. \$2.40; 2 bu. \$4.70

SILVER HULL. This valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early and productive, is a beautiful light gray color and has a very thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull there being less waste and it makes a whiter, better and more nutritious flour than other varieties. The grain meets with ready sale, bringing good prices.

Pk. 70 cts.; bu. \$2.40; 2 bu. \$4.70

RYE

For grain, 1 bus. to the acre; for forage or soiling ½ bus. 56 lbs. to the bus.

SPRING. This is excellent for a catch-crop as it may be sown somewhat later than other grains and produces an abundance of green feed in the summer season.

Pk. 85 cts.; bu. \$3.00; 2 bu. \$5.90

WINTER. This variety is fast gaining in popularity as a cover crop and produces an abundant crop of early green feed. If allowed to mature will produce a heavy crop of grain and a fine quality of straw if cut about July 1.

Pk. 50 cts.; bu. \$1.80; 2 bu. \$3.40.



KLONDIKE WINTER WHEAT

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS FOR FORAGE AND SOILING

THE NITROGEN GATHERERS AND HUMUS PRODUCERS



FIELD OF COW PEAS

While the use of the legumes—Canada Peas, Cow Peas, Soy Beans and Vetches—is increasing, their value is not yet so generally recognized as it should be. Not only are they valuable as a supplement to the hay crop but are perhaps of greater value as soil enrichers. They can generally be successfully grown on soils too light and poor to produce a good crop of clover and are not only soil enrichers but, when the crops are plowed into the soil, are great humus producers as well.

COW PEAS

In drills one bushel to the acre. Broadcast, 2 bus. 60 lbs to the bushel.

Cow Peas are as tender as Beans and therefore the suggestion sometimes made that they may be sown with Oats is unwise. As they are of very rapid growth during the warm season they may in this latitude be sown as late as the first of July with a reasonable expectation of a crop suitable for fodder or plowing under.

Cow Peas produce an enormous bulk and for this reason the plant is a favorite with some as a forage plant and also as a humus maker when plowed into the soil. It is, of course, like all the legumes a soil enricher as well. The Cow Pea will grow on all kinds of soils from stiff clay to sandy, barren uplands, and used either as green fodder, hay or as silage, the product is of high feeding value. While for plowing under on stiff clay soils the growth should be turned under while green, it is generally considered that on light sandy land the vines should be allowed to partially decay on the surface before they are plowed into the soil. All crops seem to do well after Cow Peas.

WHIPPOORWILL. The most popular variety in the North, very early. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.50.

NEW ERA. A new extra early variety, earlier than the Whippoorwill, maturing in about 60 days. Pk. \$1.10, bus. \$3.75.

VETCHES

One bushel to the acre, with oats or rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. 60 lbs. to the bushel.

SPRING VETCH, or SPRING TARE. This, like Field Peas, is used for both green fodder and for plowing into the soil. In this latitude it can be sown only in the spring and is more largely used in this season than the Hairy Vetch which may be sown either in the spring or fall. Thriving better on rather poor soil than Canada Peas, its use is rapidly increasing as a green fodder crop. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.20. 25 lbs. \$2.75, 100 lbs. \$10.

WINTER, SAND, or HAIRY VETCH. (*Vicia villosa*.) While this will be of much larger growth on good soil and should be grown on such soil when the crop is designed for green fodder or hay, it thrives remarkably well on light, poor soil. Though it produces on good land an enormous crop and whether used green or as hay is more nutritious than Clover and readily eaten by all kinds of stock and is therefore a profitable crop to grow for feeding, it is perhaps of greater value for other purposes. No other legume surpasses it as a nitrogen gatherer and no other equals it as a cover crop. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green all winter and is therefore much superior to Crimson Clover in the Northern States as a cover crop. It also produces a much larger bulk than Crimson Clover and is therefore superior to it as a humus maker. In this respect as well as a cover crop it is fully equal to Winter Rye and is superior otherwise as, in common with other legumes, it adds nitrogen to the soil. Though rather slow in starting in the spring, when once started it grows rapidly and will generally, by May 1st, have made a growth of 18 inches or more. As the stems are rather weak, it is generally sown with grain which serves as a support. Seed is usually sown in August or September at which time either Rye or Wheat may be sown with it. If sown in the spring Oats are generally sown with it but sometimes Barley is used. When sown at this time the crop is generally used for feeding. Lb. 30 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.50, 25 lbs. or over, 22 cts. per lb.

SOY, OR SOJA BEAN

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel to the acre in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart.

This is another valuable legume, growing in favor for forage and ensilage, often succeeding well on land too light for clover. While it has not been so generally grown in this country as the Cow Pea it is considered by some preferable for the North as it does not require so long a season. This is especially true of the Early Green which is said to produce large crops as far north as Canada.

MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.00, bags, 2 bus. \$5.75.

EARLY GREEN. Pk. \$1.25, bus. \$4.50, bag, 2 bus. \$8.75.

PEAS, CANADA FIELD

$1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to the acre; with oats, 1 bushel. 60 pounds to the bushel.

For the Northern States on good soil there is probably no forage crop of greater value than Field Peas, sown either alone or with oats, and their great value for plowing into poor soils is well shown by the following:

"Peas could be made to bring more nitrogen to the soils of this country every year than is now purchased annually by the farmers at a cost of millions of dollars."—(Year-book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00, Bags included.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sown in drill's $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart, 3 lbs. to the acre. Sown broadcast, about 6 lbs.

Rape has a high feeding value. It makes an excellent food for fattening sheep and swine and is a good milk-producing food for cows. It is used for both pasturing and as a good soiling crop, and is sown either alone or with oats, rye or Canada peas, and often a good crop may be grown on land that has already produced a crop of some of the early-maturing grains. In the Northern States seed may be sown from the latter part of May to last of July; in the South, in September or early in October. Sheep and swine may be turned into the field and allowed to remain until the crop is eaten, but as cattle waste much of the forage by pulling up the plants it is preferable to cut the rape and feed it to them. This is not only a more economical method but also permits of the feeding being made at a time when it is the least liable to taint the milk—that is just after cows have been milked. With sheep and cattle care should be taken at first not to allow them to eat too much as there is danger of injury from bloating, nor is it safe to turn them into the field or to feed them the rape when it is wet. There is, however, but little, if any danger of bloating with swine. Animals should have free access to salt at all times when pastured on this crop. When conditions are favorable the crop is ready for pasturing about eight weeks after sowing seed. By sowing seed early in the spring and at intervals of two or three weeks, a continuous supply of feed or pasturage can be obtained and at a time when the permanent pasture is liable to be short. Rape will endure quite severe cold weather and therefore will furnish feed for a considerable time after the ordinary pasture. True Essex-grown seed of our own importation. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.20, 25 lbs. or over, 11 cts. per lb.



SOY BEANS

Corn for Feed, Fodder and Ensilage

It
Pays
to
Plant
the
Best



KING OF THE EARLIEST

The following varieties are those which have been well tried and have been proven to be the most desirable. The seed we offer was grown for us by the most reliable growers, and has all been tested and found to be of high germination.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. Nearly as early as the Pride of the North with larger ears. The introducer says he will guarantee this corn to mature in ninety to ninety-five days from planting and to produce a larger crop on poor soil than any other variety. Stalks eight to nine feet high, with an abundance of foliage. Ears about eight inches long, sixteen or eighteen rowed, and well filled with deep kernels, the outside ends white, the balance light yellow which gave it the name "White Cap." The early and great production of ears and abundant foliage should make this a popular variety with those who desire ears well advanced toward maturity at the season for cutting for the silo. In this respect it is probably superior to the popular Early Mastodon, as, though the ears are not as large, they are considerably nearer maturity at the season for cutting for ensilage, while the stalks are of good size and fully as leafy. Pk. 55 cts., bus. \$2.10, 2 bus. \$4.00. Bags included.

EARLY MASTODON. A dent variety second in popularity to the Leaming. Ears are the largest of any of the early strains of dent corn while the plant is the most productive of all the dent varieties. The stalks grow about the same height as the Leaming, possibly a little taller and are very leafy. On account of its early and remarkable production of large ears it is a favorite with some for ensilage. Unfortunately, though the ears are produced earlier owing to the large, soft kernels they require a long time to ripen. Seed therefore is difficult to cure in the ordinary way in the time which can be allotted to it and is, in usually warm spells in early spring, liable to heat after being bagged. For this reason we now offer only seed which has been kiln-dried. This treatment will we think prevent any tendency to heat and though it adds a trifle to the cost, this is hardly comparable with the increased value of the seed because of its more certain germination. Regular Commercial grade. Pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.25, 2 bus. \$4.30. Bags included.

RED COBENSILAGE. A large, tall growing variety, popular for ensilage. Pk. 55 cts., bus. \$2.10, 2 bus. \$4.00.

KING OF THE EARLIEST. This dent variety, a selection from the Pride of the North, made by the originator of that variety, is from ten days to two weeks earlier, which we think makes it safe for planting in this latitude for the purpose of maturing grain. The cob is small and although the ears are not long the kernels are very deep and the yield is large. We may say here that more attention is being given in the East to the dent varieties for growing for grain than formerly and they are in a few localities grown almost to the exclusion of the flint type, the growers claiming a much larger yield from the dent. Pk. 55 cts., bus. \$2.10, 2 bus. \$4.00.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. An early dent variety which has been grown in the East to some extent for grain and to a greater for ensilage. Although not of as rank growth as other varieties of this type, it is on account of its early production of ears popular with some for the latter purpose, especially with those having cold clayey soil. Pk. 55 cts., bus. \$2.10, 2 bus. \$4.00.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. An eight-rowed white flint variety, the popular type in Rhode Island, being cultivated there almost to the exclusion of the yellow flint. The ear of the strain which is more generally grown there and which we offer as the Rhode Island strain, is of about the same size as the Improved Canada, resembles it very closely, except in color, having the same broad kernel and well-filled tip, and ripens with or very close to it. The variety is rather more leafy than other flint varieties, which is doubtless the reason of its popularity for ensilage in the northern part of New England. The strain, however, which is more largely grown for ensilage, is seed which is grown in the West, and distinctly different. The stalks grow much taller and are more leafy and the ear is much longer and later in maturing.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. Rhode Island Strain. Pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.10.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. Large Strain. Western grown. Pk. 60 cts., bus. \$2.00, 2 bus. or more, \$1.70 per bus.

SWEET FODDER. Mostly Evergreen and Mammoth. Pk. 75 cts., bus. \$2.25, 2 bus. or more, \$2.20 per bushel.

ROSS'S EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN

has a record of 70 tons and 800 lbs. of corn grown on one acre. Enough to feed 7 head of cattle for one year and enough left over for 261 days, feeding at the rate of 50 lbs. per day.

This corn was originated in Virginia about 25 years ago and has been grown on the same farms there for us ever since. It is the result of careful selection for many years from the old southern prolific corn which often has 5 to 8 ears on a stalk. This selection was made with the view of getting a larger ear and more foliage. It has been grown entirely away from other kinds and it is a distinct variety and a great improvement over any other Southern White Dent Corn.

Corn has been offered by others under the name of Eureka but is simply the common Southern White that they are offering and at the time of cutting there will be as much difference as there is between Crosby and Stowell's Evergreen. Eureka is a Smooth White Dent Corn with short kernels, while many of the southern white varieties have the horse tooth kernels. There is but one Eureka Ensilage Corn and that is put up in our trade marked bags. Be sure and get the genuine. Either buy direct from us or other dealers who are handling it in our trade marked bags.

ROSS'S EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN grows the tallest, has the most leaf, will produce more tons of good material for the silo than any other kind. Eureka Corn not only grows the tallest, has the most leaf, but is as well very productive of ears. In the South it usually yields about 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre and sometimes considerable more. In the Northern States Eureka should be sown strictly as an ensilage variety for it will get into proper condition for cutting early in September. Its value for ensilage is due to its enormous growth and great production of leaf and ears. Matured corn should never be put into a silo.

We sell other varieties of corn used for ensilage and if it is desirable to have a variety of corn that will mature its ears, then to our customers in the Northern States we will recommend some such variety as Leaming or Mastodon. While Eureka Corn will not mature its ears in any of the Northern States where frosts are expected early in September, we have seen ears far enough advanced so it will no doubt germinate all right grown right here in Massachusetts. If ears are wanted they can be had on Eureka by planting it thin and where frosts hold off until the first of October, you will get plenty of ears and more leaf than you will get from any other variety of corn grown, but if the main purpose of the silo is to preserve in as nearly as natural a condition as possible the largest amount of fresh green foliage, and large fresh green ears which can be grown on the smallest possible area, then Eureka is the corn to grow. In our opinion and in the opinion of hundreds of the best farmers in the United States, this is the best corn in cultivation.

We have the best crop of Eureka we have ever grown and while our sales last year were many times what they were on all other varieties combined, our customers can depend upon getting seed that will germinate as near 100% as is possible to get it for the season of 1917.

All Eureka Corn is shipped from Worcester put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., peck, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. and 2 bus. burlap bags and in crates holding 70 pounds of selected ears. Each bag is marked "Eureka Ensilage Corn, from Ross Bros. Co.," and has our trade mark shown on this page. To get the genuine buy of us or of dealers who you are sure bought their supply of us this year. There are thousands of old Eureka Corn bags around the country, some of them have been filled with common corn and sold as Eureka. Compare the corn with the kernels illustrated below before you take it. The best way is to send your order direct to us. The saving of 25 cts. per acre on seed usually means the losing of \$5.00 to \$25.00 at harvest time. The best seed is always the cheapest.

When is the proper time to cut Ensilage? As corn is simply overgrown grass and everyone knows that grass should be cut when it is in the blossom, then corn should be cut when it is in that same condition. Don't look for the ear; simply watch the tassel. It is better to cut corn too early than too late. Mature ears should never be put in the silo. The grain-bin is a much better place. The silo was not invented as a substitute. Read what Webster's Dictionary gives as a definition of these two words, "silo" and "ensilage."

Eureka Corn has a record of 70 tons and 800 pounds of green corn from one acre. This record was made by weighing one square rod taken from an acre which was first divided into four equal parts, and the weighing was done by three reliable disinterested parties. We have several estimates of even more than this and we believe that this record can be broken. For that reason we will offer the coming season 1917, \$100 in Gold to the first party who will give us positive proof of an acre of Eureka Corn weighing more than the above amount.

Conditions: The field winning this prize must contain at least one acre. It must be divided into four equal parts and one square rod cut and weighed from each of the four parts by three disinterested parties. The product of the four square rods multiplied by 40 will give the net weight per acre. Where it is convenient to do so we would prefer to have the entire crop weighed.

This is a chance for someone to get \$100 in Gold and enough corn to keep 7 cows for a year from one acre

Price $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50 cts., pk. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$1.50, bus. \$2.75, 2 bus. bag \$5.35, 10 bus. lots and over, \$2.60 per bus., selected ears, crate \$4.00. 70 lbs;

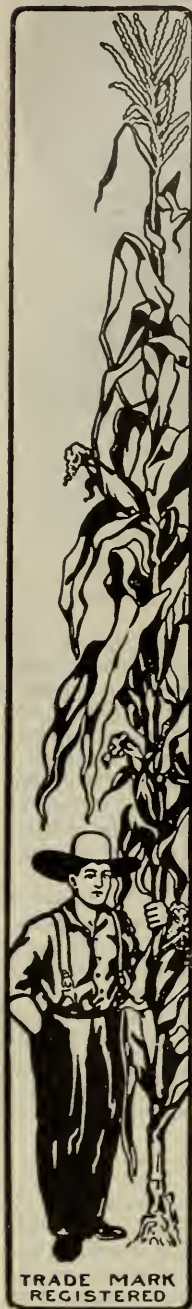
We do not sell less than a full crate of ears.

Don't buy a bushel of "Eureka Corn" unless it has our trademark printed on the bag. There is nothing just as good, and you take a chance of losing as many dollars as you save cents.



This illustration shows the shape and type of corn that you get when you buy the genuine Eureka. If anyone should ship you corn with a long slim kernel, send it back, for it is not Eureka.

Many of our customers write us that Eureka Corn is very sweet, and while we have never had it analyzed to ascertain the amount of sugar, we are confident that it contains as much as most of the so-called sugar or sweet varieties, and we all know that sugar will make milk.



DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT

Look at the illustration below. This is made from a photograph of a field of Eureka Corn which yielded 70 tons, 800 pounds on one acre



View of the Field of Corn Grown by Mrs. H. Will Harris, Michigan.—Winner of Our \$50.00 Gold Prize for Heaviest Yield of Eureka. Yield 70 Tons, 800 Pounds—Enough to feed seven head of cattle for one year and enough left over for 261 days. This is some corn.

We refer by permission to the following well-known institutions and people who have bought Eureka Corn of us in the past.

Bedford Farmer Co-op. Assn., N. Y.
 Altoona Nursery Co., Pa.
 Walker-Gordon Farm Co., Mich.
 Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,
 Conn.
 Bibb. Agricultural Institute, Ga.
 Locust Hill Dairy, Pa.
 The Anna Dean Farm, O.
 Spring Glen Farm, Conn.
 Hadley Dairy Farm, N. J.
 Hood Farm, Mass.
 Maple View Farm, Conn.
 Strafford Co. Farm, N. H.
 Wauwanit Farm, Mass.
 Hawthorne Farm, Ill.
 Langwater Farm, Mass.
 Putnam Dairy Farm, Mich.
 El Dora Stock Farm, O.
 High Lawn Farm, N. Y.
 Brooklands Farm, N. Y.
 Oak Meadow Farm, Mich.
 Columbia Stock Farm, Vt.

R. F. Tesson, Mo.
 E. C. Brill, N. J.
 D. W. Baker, D. C.
 John McGloyne, Colo.
 L. F. Smoot, Del.
 Jas. R. Yeager, Ia.
 John Miller, Kans.
 C. N. Ellston, Me.
 Wm. H. Bennett, N. J.
 Jasper Ledford, N. C.
 Geo. B. Heppes, O.
 E. C. Dickey, S. C.
 Jellico Cream Co., Tenn.
 J. D. Kelsey, Conn.
 N. C. Dridley, Conn.
 I. R. Crouch, Conn.
 Clarence Sholes, Conn.
 F. M. Kingsley, Conn.
 T. O. Shields, Me.
 Chas. M. Lunt, Me.
 Chas. Wm. Krum, Mich.
 O. D. Whitson, Mich.

Wm. W. Davis, Mich.
 R. C. Reed, Mich.
 Henry C. Glissman, Neb.
 Guy F. Huntley, N. H.
 Richard T. Eastman, N. H.
 Edw. L. Welcome, N. H.
 G. A. Leach, Prop. Imperial Stock
 Farm, N. Y.
 John A. Parker, N. Y.
 W. W. Harrison, Pa.
 B. F. Mead, Pa.
 Geo. H. Taylor, Pa.
 M. P. Fernandez, R. I.
 E. M. Gifford, Mgr. Buttonwood
 Farm, R. I.
 H. P. Hakes, R. I.
 Wm. E. Martin, Vt.
 E. D. Driver, Vt.
 Wm. Cameron, Vt.
 Fred J. Ackerman, Vt.
 J. B. Mullins, Va.
 John Stahl, Wis., and many others.

LONGFELLOW FLINT CORN

This, for a long time, has been very popular in southern New England. Ears are eight-rowed and of remarkable length—12 to 14 inches, with occasionally one 15 inches. Stalks are considerably taller than the Improved Canada, but not so large but that they make excellent and easily handled dry stover. When well-grown, owing to the long ear and occasional twin ears, the Longfellow is a very productive variety. Though two ears to the stalk are, of course, desirable, we prefer to give more attention to securing a well-formed and well-ripened ear of typical length rather than to select for breeding stock from stalks bearing two ears if at the sacrifice of any of the above mentioned qualities. The Longfellow is safe for planting in the latitude of Massachusetts, and in favorable seasons has yielded large crops farther north. Pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.40, 2 bus. or more, \$2.30 per bus.

EARLY CANADA

Improved strain. This strain is in most respects identical with the original, but the ears are longer and stalks are of slightly larger growth. Ears of the original are about six inches in length, while of this strain they are about two inches longer, and of similar or nearly identical strains known as Early Greenfield, Deerfield and Connecticut Valley, ears are often nine inches or longer. While in the hands of different growers the type has been largely maintained, the tendency to select larger ears has been followed by an increased growth or size of stalks making such strains later in maturing. We prefer and endeavor to procure a strain of which the ears are about eight inches long with as small stalks as possible because earlier and more distinct from other varieties, and also more desirable for light soils of only average fertility and for late planting. On stronger and richer soils there are other varieties which would probably be preferable, though because of its earliness therefore, the more nearly certain maturity in unfavorable seasons, its great production of ears and more easily handled dry fodder it is preferred by some for planting on their best and richest land. Pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.40, 2 bus. or more \$2.30 per bus.

IMPROVED LEAMING

The Leaming corn was originated in Ohio in 1826 by Mr. J. S. Leaming. This corn was taken to Illinois by the late Hon. E. E. Chester of Campaign County, Ill., over fifty years ago and since then many strains and varieties have been started from this, one of the oldest known varieties of dent corn.

The True Improved Leaming which we offer is a pure, fixed, and distinct variety, having been bred for earliness of maturity, size, shape and color, also for the amount of grain that each ear will produce and in doing this the fact is brought out that the True Leaming is second to none (save our Eureka) in the amount of silage that can be grown per acre.

While Leaming corn is not grown extensively in our New England States to maturity, it is perhaps grown for silage to a greater extent than any other dent variety except our Eureka. It ranks as one of the early dent corns, has a very heavy stalk growing twelve or thirteen feet high and very leafy. The ears are eight to ten inches long, filled with medium sized but deep kernels which when dry perhaps approach more closely in hardness the flint type than any other dent corn.

We have offered for a number of years two grades of this variety. Our Regular Commercial Grade which is the good corn from the whole crop. Our Choice Grade which is handpicked from selected ears.

Regular Grade, price pk. 55 cts., bus. \$2.10, 2 bus. \$4.00. Bags included.

Choice or Handpicked, price pk. 70 cts., bus. \$2.45, 2 bus. \$4.80.

LONGFELLOW

LEAMING



A FIELD OF SHEFFIELD FLINT CORN

The Sheffield World's Prize FLINT CORN

The Best Kind of
Flint Corn to Plant

Sheffield Corn won in 1910 at the New England Corn Exposition, held in Worcester, the first prize for the largest yield of corn from an acre—123.8 bushels of Crib-Dry Corn.

SHEFFIELD WORLD'S PRIZE FLINT CORN which we introduced in 1911 is an early eight-row variety which has been grown in Vermont since 1867. The seed was brought to Sheffield, Mass., and has been grown in that town ever since. The ears of this corn have a very compact form, usually well capped at the tip, similar to the Improved Canada. The average length of the ear is 8 to 8½ inches, the kernels are very broad. This corn exceeds in proportion of corn to cob any other variety. In a trial made by Mr. Chapin, who won the first prize at the first New England Corn Show held in Worcester, in 1910, he found that it took but 63 lbs. of ears to make a bushel of 56 lbs. of shelled corn. This corn will mature in 90 to 95 days. Corn on our farms planted June 11 was safe and germinated very high, with a frost September 7.

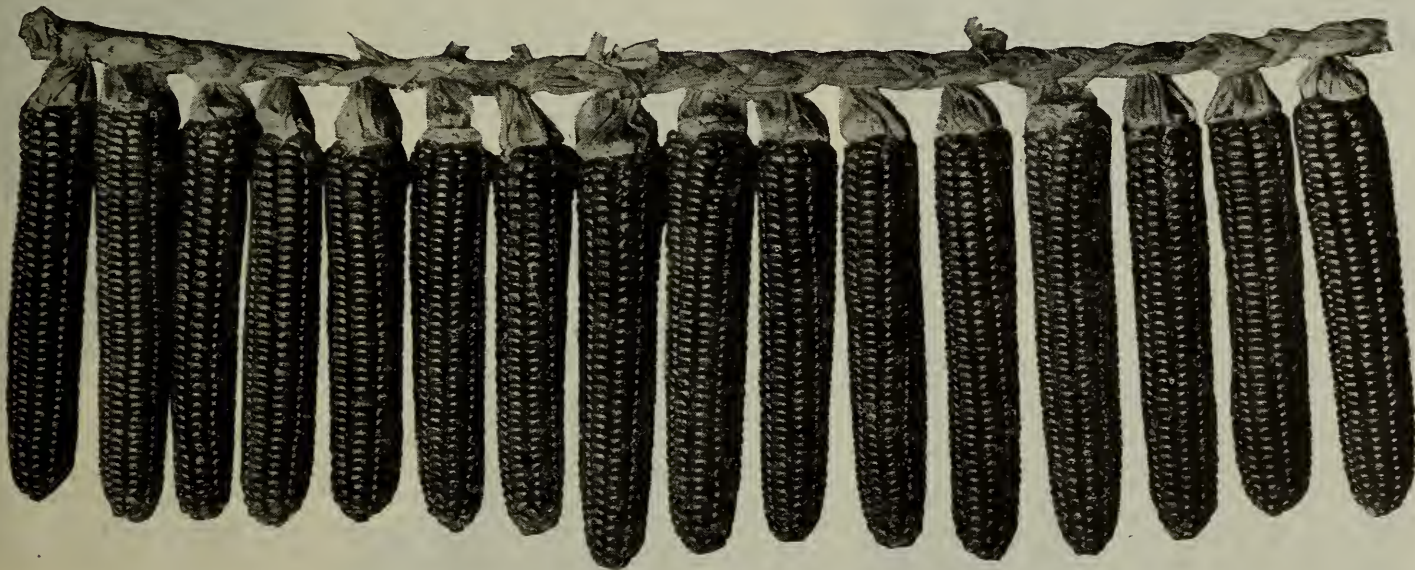
This is the corn that won the first prize for the heaviest yield per acre at the New England Show in Worcester, 1910. That yield was 123.8 bushels of crib-corn from one acre.

Sheffield corn is a safe variety to plant where early frosts are expected or in states where the season is generally short. While it may be possible under favorable conditions and high fertilizing to produce more bushels of corn of

some of the longer varieties, in our opinion the Sheffield is the safest and surest kind to plant for a general crop. We have not been able for the past three seasons to anywhere near fill our orders on this variety but as the past season has been more favorable we hope to be able to get enough of this to fill our orders, but in ordering we wish our customers would state whether we could substitute in case we should be out.

For the information of those who may not know what the term "crib-dry" implies we may say that it is a condition of corn when it contains but 12 per cent of moisture. Most corn contains at time of harvesting a considerable greater amount of moisture, therefore, that all competing crops might be judged by the same standard, the conditions of competition at the New England Corn Show required that the yield should be determined by analysis at the experiment station of the state in which the crop was grown on a water-free or 12 per cent moisture basis which is considered the condition of corn when fit to mill or market and known generally as "crib-dry."

Price, qt. 20 cts., 2 qts. 35 cts., ½ pk. 60 cts., pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50. Sheffield Corn was awarded a Silver Medal at the October Exhibition of the Worcester Horticultural Society, 1912.



A TRACE OF SHEFFIELD EARS—OUR OWN GROWING

Stickney's Yellow Prize Flint Corn

The ears of this corn are distinct and very different from the Sheffield. It is considerably longer, approaching the length of the Longfellow, but the ear is thicker and has a much wider kernel. While the strain is not as well fixed in type as the Sheffield we consider it the best large-eared variety there is grown. The ears usually have eight rows, but we quite often find ten- and twelve-rowed ears which is nothing particularly against the corn

but simply shows the type is not quite as well fixed as on some other kinds. The stalks are about the same height as the Longfellow, which is 7 to 9 feet. Where early frosts are not expected this is one of the best varieties to grow. Our seed is the true stock.

Price, qt. 20 cts., 2 qts. 30 cts., ½ pk. 50 cts., pk. 90 cts., bu. \$3.00. For corn by Parcel Post add postage at zone rates, 2 pounds per quart

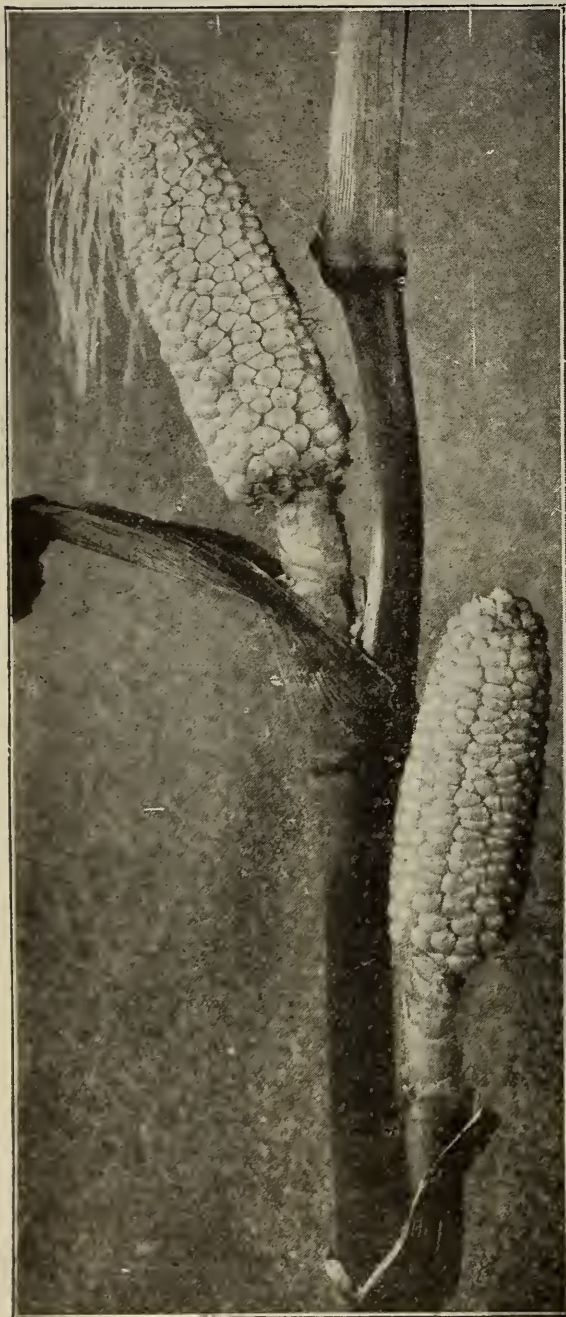
SWEET CORN

THE BEST SEED. THE BEST VARIETIES

A quart will plant about 200 hills, 12 to 16 quarts to the acre

Sweet corn should not be planted until ground is warm, and can not usually be safely planted in this latitude much before the middle of May. The small, early varieties may be planted in the garden as close as $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 feet, but in the field, are generally planted 3 by 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the small garden, however, a more economical use of space can be made and the product secured a little earlier by making rows several feet apart, planting in the intervening space any early, low-growing crop like radish, spinach, or lettuce, and following this with a second crop of cucumbers for pickles, winter squash, celery or turnips, the corn ripening in time for the removal of the stalks before they greatly interfere with the growth of the second crop. The later and larger varieties require more room. Corn thrives best on warm, rich soil and succeeds only when given frequent but shallow cultivation. But three stalks should be allowed to grow to a hill.

To have the finest Sweet Corn it must be picked in just the right condition, that is, when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. It will be of inferior quality if it is either a few days too old or too young.



GOLDEN CREAM

Golden Bantam

A Favorite With All Who Have Grown It

Golden Bantam is becoming so increasingly popular that it has been almost impossible for those who grow it to keep up to the demand. It has gained such a nation-wide reputation that many summer hotels feature it by name. It is fast making new friends every season. Golden Bantam is dwarf, the stalks usually are 4 to 5 feet high and the foliage is short, allowing it to stand closer together in the small garden and thus produce a large crop on a small area.

When Golden Bantam is ready for use it is a rich creamy yellow, which deepens to an orange-yellow as it ripens. We especially recommend Golden Bantam for our New England climate, in fact, for any climate where sweet corn can be grown. It may be used as a first early and if planted every ten days from the end of May until the tenth of July a continuous supply of the finest sweet corn may be had the entire summer.

For earliness Golden Bantam ranks ahead of those varieties such as the White and Red Cory, which have so long been used as extra early.

Regarding flavor, Golden Bantam stands in a class by itself. It is deliciously distinct and superior to any other sweet corn, proof of this is the fact that it has a decided preference in the markets, in the restaurants and hotels and in the home, where those who can grow it in the garden have the privilege of enjoying the best "Sugar Corn" it is possible to obtain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.90. Pk. \$3.75. Bu. \$15.00.

Golden Cream

This sweet corn is of California origin and the result of crossing the Golden Bantam on the Country Gentleman. As indicated by the illustration the Golden Cream resembles the Country Gentleman in appearance, having the same irregular rows, and has also the deep-pointed kernel and slender cob of that variety, otherwise it is entirely distinct, being of dwarf habit in growth, having an ear about the length of the Golden Bantam, and differs from the Country Gentleman in time of maturity, being very early.

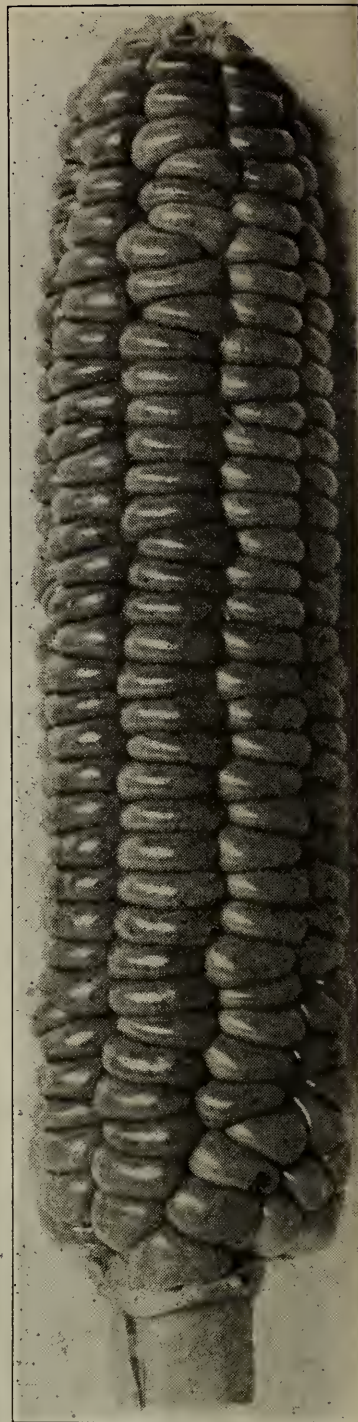
The Golden Cream is of unsurpassed quality, having the peculiarly rich flavor of the Golden Bantam and the tenderness of the Country Gentleman.

It is remarkably productive, bearing very generally two or three ears to the stalk, and sometimes four. The color, when at the stage suitable for eating, is a rich cream, cooking to a light golden yellow.

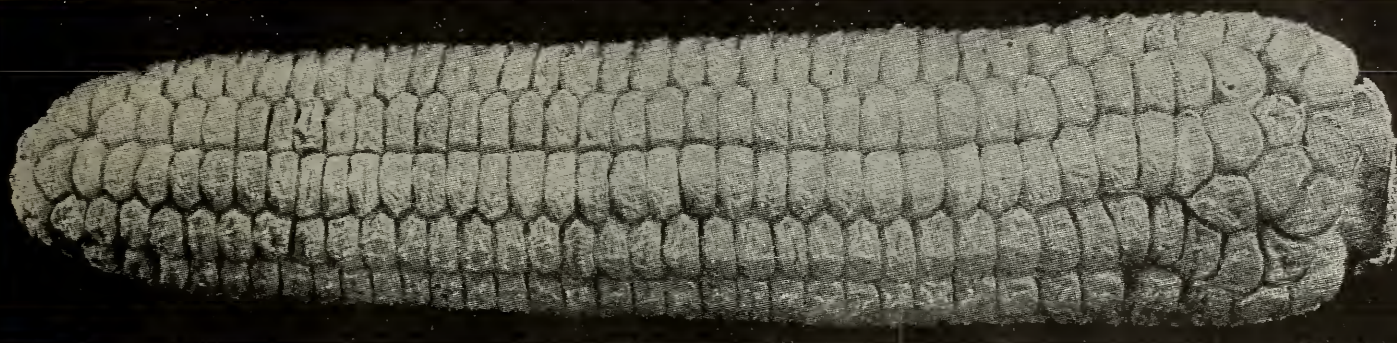
The combination of good qualities of the varieties which produced the Golden Cream insuring to a reasonable degree of certainty that the product would be of more than ordinary quality, its earliness and productiveness, should induce a trial of it by all who cultivate sweet corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 80 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50.

Howling Mob

This corn originated in Ohio and it became so popular it was given the above name. The endeavor of the originator of this corn was to get as large an ear as possible, early in the season and of sweet flavor. This corn is of strong and vigorous growth, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. high and has abundant foliage and generally produces two ears to each stalk. Ears measure 7 to 9 inches in length with 12 or 14 rows. The corn is pearly white, usually covered with a heavy husk which extends well over the tip of the ears which affords a good protection from worms and birds. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 45 cts., 2 qts. 80 cts., 4 qts. \$1.50, pk. \$2.75.



GOLDEN BANTAM



EARLY RED CORY

If sweet corn is to be sent by Parcel Post add postage at zone rates as follows: 1 pt. 1 lb., 1 qt. 2 lbs., 2 qts. 4 lbs., 4 qts. 7 lbs., 1 peck, 13 lbs. The following prices are at counter or by express.

PEEP-O DAY. The earliest; productive. Stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Ears twelve-rowed, about 6 inches in length. Kernels white, sweet and of good size. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

EARLY MAYFLOWER. A new extra early white variety with large well-filled ears; very sweet and tender. Ready for the table 4 or 5 days ahead of Red Cory. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts., 75 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

EARLY RED CORY. The most popular early variety. Ears 6 inches long; kernels broad, from reddish amber to nearly white; cobs mostly red. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

POCAHONTAS. One of the earliest varieties, similar to White Cob Cory; ears are large, evenly and compactly filled with tender white kernels of very fine quality for a first early variety and runs very uniform as to type and productiveness. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

EARLY WHITE CORY. A selection from the Red Cory, both kernels and cob white; otherwise identical. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. Differs from the White Cory in having considerably larger ears, and in that they are twelve-rowed. Ripens nearly as early and is thought by some to be of better quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

QUINCY MARKET. One of the sweetest early varieties. The ears closely resemble the Crosby, but are larger and mature earlier. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

EARLY CROSBY. New England Strain. This has been for years the most popular second-early strain in New England, and is largely grown elsewhere. Ears are intermediate in size between those of the first-early sorts and the Kendel's Early Giant, especially attractive and distinct, having rather small, almost square kernels packed so closely on the cob, that there is no space between the rows, as with other varieties; has always twelve or more rows and tip is completely covered. Not only an unusually attractive ear, but of a size preferred by many, and corn is superior quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT. A second-early variety, following closely the small-eared, early kinds, but having ears of sufficient size to warrant its use for main-crop, usually twelve-rowed. Of good quality; productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

EARLY CHAMPION. Ready for use at about the same time as Kendel's Early Giant. Ears as large or larger, ten- or twelve-rowed; kernels deep, pure white, sweet and tender. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

METROPOLITAN. A new second-early sort, maturing closely to the preceding; rather distinct in growth, having especially strong stalks with numerous narrow, very dark green leaves. Ears 9 inches long, ten- or twelve-rowed. Well filled with large, deep kernels of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qt. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

POTTER'S EXCELSIOR, or SQUANTUM. First named Potter's in Boston market, later named Squantum in Rhode Island. Ears of medium size. Matures soon after the second-early sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qt. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

BLACK MEXICAN. A popular variety; until the introduction of the Golden Bantam, the sweetest of all. Ears of medium size; kernels large, when ripe bluish black, but at proper stage for cooking, the color shows but little, if at all. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. Ears of the largest size, having twelve to sixteen rows of kernels of more than average size, sweet and tender. Preferred by some to Evergreen for fodder and matures its crop earlier. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

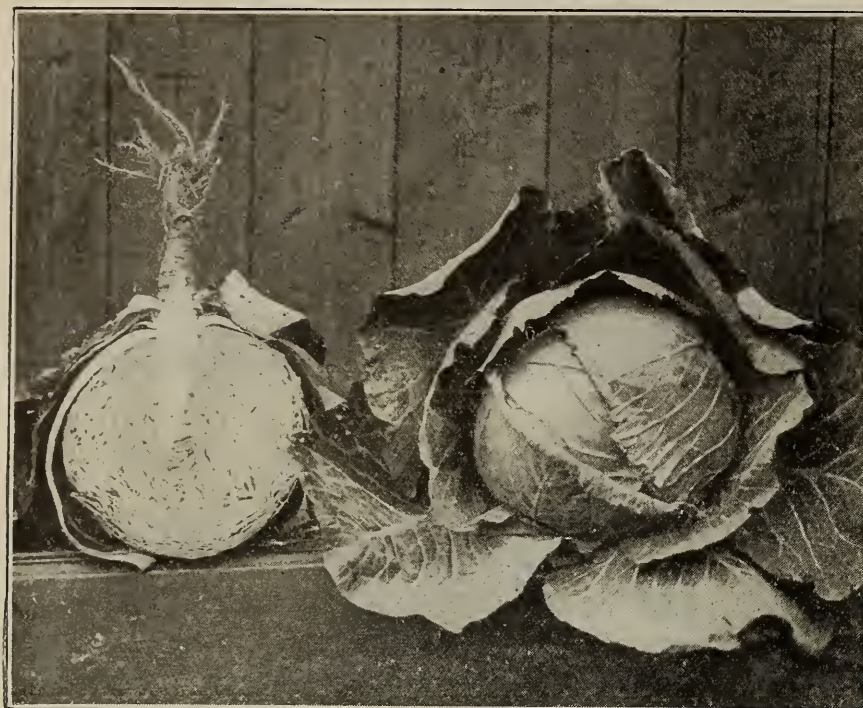
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Medium size, with irregular rows of very deep and slender kernels and small cob. Sweet and tender, not surpassed in quality by any other variety with white kernels. Plant very productive often yielding three and sometimes four good ears. Plant liberally, as the kernels, being much shriveled, seldom germinate so well as those of the regular type. Ready for use a little before the Stowell's Evergreen. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN. Ears large, with sixteen to twenty rows. Equal in quality to the Stowell's Evergreen; one to two weeks earlier. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The best known and most largely planted of all the varieties. The Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This Corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long-keeping qualities. It is the standard late sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 55 cts., 2 qts. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.90, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$15.00.



EARLY CROSBY SWEET CORN



COPENHAGEN MARKET

The Best Early Cabbage "Copenhagen Market"

Perfectly Ball-shaped. Remarkably Uniform in Heading. As Uniform in Size as though the Heads were Cast in a Mold. Early, Large, Heavy. The Finest, Round-headed Early Cabbage ever offered.

As early as the "Charleston Wakefield" it fully meets the requirements of earliness expected of an Extra Early variety, while the heads are as large, or larger, than the "Danish Ballhead," averaging in weight about ten pounds. The type is remarkably well-fixed, the heads perfectly ball-shaped, all maturing at the same time and so uniform in size that, as the representative of the Danish grower said, they appear as though they were all cast in one mold. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced only a little above the ground. The light green, rather small leaves are saucer-shaped and always tightly folded, permitting of closer planting than usual with other varieties, having a head of equal size. No other early variety will produce so great a weight per acre and we doubt if any of the later varieties will much surpass it in this respect. The Copenhagen Market has proven itself a valuable addition to the market-garden varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 oz. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, 1 lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

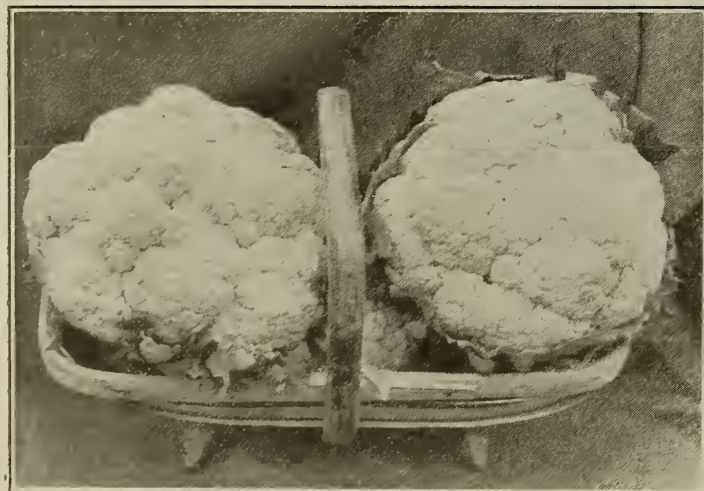
Our Special Offer No. 1. On receipt of 25 cents we will send to any address the following: 1 oz. Ross Perfection Beet, 1 oz. Scarlet Globe Radish, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Giant Pascal Celery.

These are three of our best specialties, and we are making this special price in order that you may better know these three splendid varieties at nominal cost.

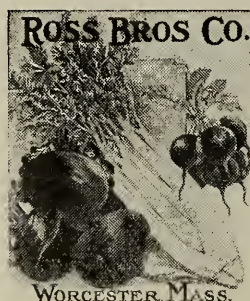
Our Special Offer No. 2. On receipt of 50 cents we will send postpaid to any address in the United States one packet each of the following eleven varieties of vegetable seed (if purchased separately would cost 70 cts.) all of the best stock obtainable: Beet, Ross Perfection; Cabbage, (Early) Copenhagen Market; Cabbage (Late) Danish Ballhead; Carrot, Danver's Half Long; Celery, Giant Pascal; Cauliflower, Snowball; Lettuce, May King; Radish, Scarlet Globe; Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam; Turnip, White Egg; Tomato, John Baer.

Snowball Cauliflower

We offer this season, as usual, our selected stock of Snowball Cauliflower Seed. There is no better seed grown than that which we offer, whether for the market gardener or for the private place. Snowball Cauliflower is the best for home use or for the market. The snow-white, oval heads are one of the most attractive as well as one of the most delicious garden vegetables grown. Where it is possible it is well to sow Cauliflower Seed where the plants are to remain, but if it is necessary to transplant, care should be taken not to reset them too deep. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50, postpaid.



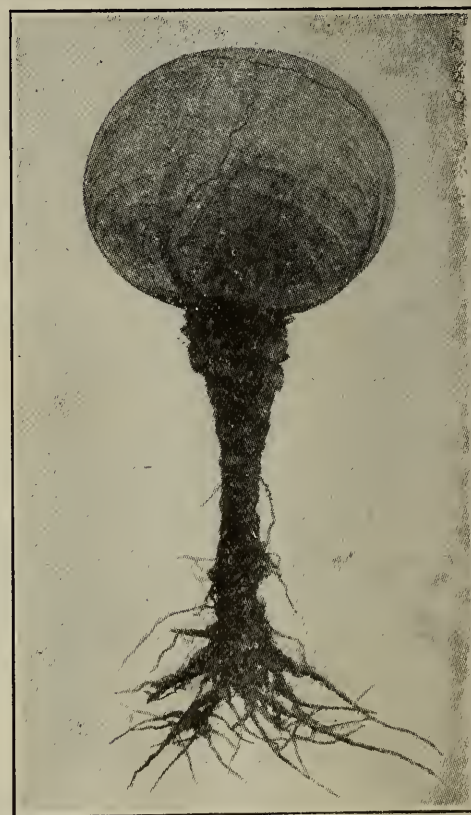
SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER (SELECTED STOCK)



THREE OF OUR SPECIALTIES

Ross Perfection Beet
Scarlet Globe Radish
Giant Pascal Celery

Send at once for this collection. We are sure that you will be pleased with the results.



DANISH BALLHEAD CABBAGE

Danish Ballhead Cabbage

This is now the most popular main crop variety for market, due to its remarkable solidity, weight, uniformity in size, fine keeping qualities and attractive round head. It is especially valuable for shipping to distant markets and for late spring use. Though the heads are but of medium size, owing to their great weight the product of an acre exceeds in weight that of any other variety. We offer a strain of seed which has been proved by repeated trials to be unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50, postpaid.

OUR SCARLET GLOBE RADISH

OUR SCARLET GLOBE RADISH is globular in form and is a handsome, rich, bright scarlet color, mild, crisp and tender, and one of our best selling radishes. It resists heat without becoming pithy, and is ready in twenty-five days. Should be used as a cold weather radish, as it will lose its shape during hot summer weather.

Our Scarlet Globe Radish should be planted in every home garden as well as for market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., 1 lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. or over, 60 cts. per lb.

CELERY, GIANT PASCAL

A well-known and popular greenleaved variety which developed from the Golden Self Blanching. Very solid and crisp, of the finest quality, stringless, tender, and of a peculiarly sweet, nutty flavor. A good blancher and a first class winter keeper. Our stock of this variety is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts., 2 ozs. 55 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



GIANT PASCAL CELERY

JOHN BAER TOMATO

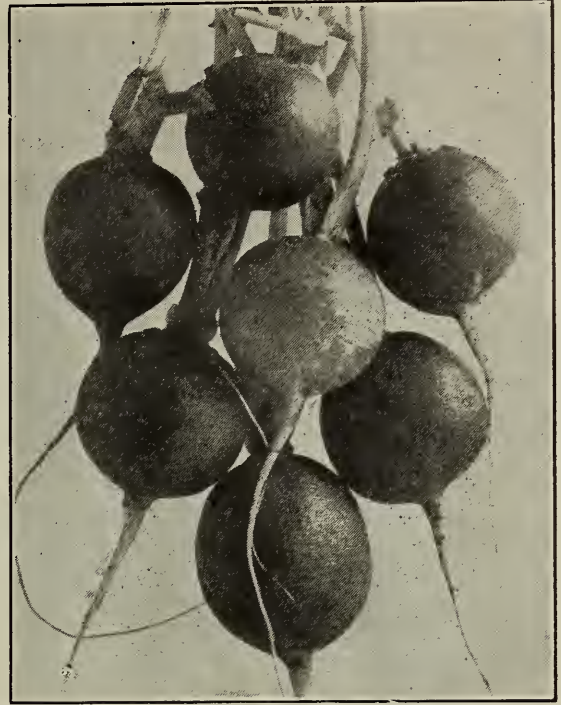
An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners' use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., 2 ozs. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40, 1b. \$5.00.

Mammoth Pole Horticultural Bean, "Golden Carmine"

This bean, a strain of the Worcester Mammoth Horticultural, producing pods and beans equal in size, has the additional merits of being an excellent snap or string bean, stringless, tender and fine-flavored, and, as a green shelled bean, of being from a week to ten days earlier. Vine similar to Worcester Mammoth Horticultural, but leaves are slightly larger and yellowish green. Pods when suitable for string beans are light waxy yellow; when ready for shelling, golden yellow, splashed with bright carmine; at both stages, very attractive. The shelled beans are equal in quality to Worcester Mammoth Horticultural and vine is equally productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 28 cts. qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.60, pk. \$3.00.

"Kentucky Wonder Wax" Pole Bean

This pole bean is quite similar to the very popular green podded Kentucky Wonder, except that the very long pods are a little broader, and of a waxy golden yellow. These are very attractive, fleshy, stringless and not surpassed in quality. The vine is remarkably vigorous and its earliness and hardness commend the variety as one well adapted for even northern latitudes. The seed even from the most matured crops is usually somewhat shriveled. Like the green podded Kentucky Wonder, this is very productive and we believe it to be generally superior to any other wax podded pole bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25.



SCARLET GLOBE

DANVERS HALF LONG CARROT

A well known rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing extra heavy crops. An excellent market variety; crisp, sweet and tender. Although the roots are short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. This variety has yielded 25 tons per acre. We have given this our special attention and are able to offer at this time as good strain of seed as is possible to obtain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 36 cts., 1b. \$1.25.



DANVERS CARROT

General List of Vegetable Seeds

While we invite a comparison of our prices with those of any reliable dealer, we wish to lay much the greater emphasis on the fact that "QUALITY" is the paramount feature considered in what we have to offer.

FREE DELIVERY.—We deliver postpaid to any post-office in the United States all seeds quoted by the packet, half-ounce, ounce and quarter pound at catalogue quotations for such quantities. Owing to Parcel Post Rules establishing zone rates for all packages above $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, our prices for seeds above $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. do not include postage.

BAGS.—Hereafter we shall make no charge for bags, boxes or barrels used in filling orders for seeds at prices quoted in this catalogue. This applies to retail orders only. Bags used in shipping wholesale orders and special large retail orders, will be charged at cost but may be returned if in good condition and post or express charges prepaid. No charge for bags on Eureka Corn.

HOW TO ORDER.—With remittances, for first order always use the attached Order Blank. In any event give first your postoffice address, which is sufficient for orders to be sent by mail. State plainly if goods are to be sent by express or by freight, and to what point if different from postoffice.

Customers having an account with us are requested not to use the order blank but instead use their own stationery.

DO NOT ORDER LARGE, HEAVY LOTS OF SEEDS SENT BY EXPRESS unless you are certain that you are willing to pay the express charges which, even with the reduction now made on such shipments by the express companies, are much more than freight charges.

But do not order a few pounds of seeds sent by freight which could be sent as cheaply, more safely, and which would reach you much sooner if sent by express.

REMITTANCES for small orders may be made in postage stamps, but if stamps are used, care should be taken that they are not moistened by handling. Enclosing in oiled paper is much the safer way to send them.

FOR LARGE ORDERS, remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter, all of which are inexpensive and absolutely safe.

C. O. D. ORDERS. In no case will C. O. D. orders be accepted unless 25 per cent of the amount is sent with the order. If possible to do otherwise, do not order goods to be sent in this way. It is much preferable, when not convenient to remit with order, to give the order to an express company. The goods will generally arrive sooner, and the express companies make no extra charge for this service, as they do for collecting and returning money. No goods will be shipped with bill of lading unless 25 per cent of the price is paid in advance.

Parties having no account with us are requested to send references if they wish to open an account. Bank references always preferred. If not convenient to give that, give some Town Official. No reliable seed house can be expected to ship goods to unknown parties without reference.

All prices in this catalogue are made as low as the quality of the goods will justify, but as the market on everything is liable to change, which is especially true on seeds and seed potatoes, prices quoted are subject to change without notice. This applies to both advance and decline in prices.

IT IS OUR CONSTANT ENDEAVOR to ship all orders promptly, and to use all possible precautions to prevent mistakes, but, for various reasons, slight delay in shipping is sometimes unavoidable, and mistakes will sometimes occur. Orders are always promptly acknowledged, and, if for any reason they can not be filled at once, the customer is notified. If, after a reasonable time has elapsed, the goods have not been received, nor either acknowledgment of order or notification of shipment, it may be assumed that the order has been miscarried or been overlooked. In such event we should be notified and the order repeated, when we will at once endeavor to trace the order, and having found it, give it precedence in filling and shipping over all others. All mistakes of whatever nature will be promptly and cheerfully rectified as soon as brought to our notice.

ROSS BROTHERS COMPANY gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter, of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sends out, and it will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

ASPARAGUS

An ounce will sow about 60 feet of drill, and produce 200 or more plants.

To grow asparagus from seed, sow as early as ground can be worked. Make the soil rich and sow in drills one foot apart and an inch or more deep. If the bed has good care, the roots may as well be transplanted to the permanent bed early the following spring as to wait another year, as is generally done. The soil should be thoroughly and as deeply worked as possible and can hardly be made too rich. In the field, the rows should be from four to six feet apart, but in the garden where the cultivation is to be done by hand the rows may be as close as two feet apart. Make broad trenches 8 inches deep, and if the roots are well spread, the crown will be 6 inches below the level. Cover with but an inch of soil at time of setting, filling the trench gradually as the plants grow. The plants should have frequent cultivation and yearly heavy applications of manure or fertilizer. The third year from setting, two or three cuttings may be made; after that, all that are possible until time for early peas.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. A standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. Large stalks; clear white until 3 or 4 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 70 cts.

PALMETTO. Early and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We can furnish strong two-year old roots of the three varieties listed, 50 in a bunch, at the following prices: Per 50, 65 cts., postpaid. By express, per 100, 75 cts., per 1,000, \$5.50.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.

PALMETTO.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A very hardy plant of the cabbage family, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, producing from the sides of the stalk numerous small heads about 2 inches in diameter. Sow about the middle of May, and treat generally as directed for cabbage.

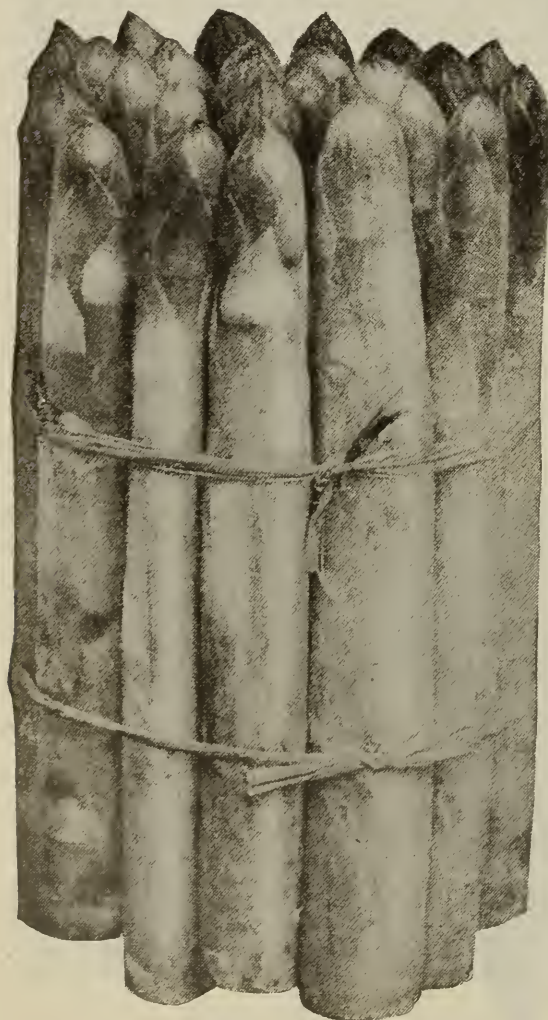
IMPROVED HALF-DWARF. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

ARTICHOKE

One ounce will produce about 500 plants.

The Globe Artichoke is cultivated like asparagus for its flower heads which are used before they are fully developed. Plant the seed early in spring in rows twelve inches apart, covering one inch deep. Transplant the following spring to rows three to four feet apart and one foot apart in the row. Upon the approach of winter the stems and leaves should be cut away and where the winters are severe the beds should be covered with leaves or dry litter to keep the crowns from freezing. To treat as an annual, sow the seed in hot-beds in February and transplant into moist, rich soil in May.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The best variety for general use. The heads are large, very thick and fleshy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.





IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

BEANS

A quart will plant about 100 feet of drill. 1 ½ bushels will plant an acre.

Beans succeed best in warm, light soil of at least average fertility. In this latitude it is not usually safe to plant much earlier than the middle of May. If planting is made earlier and is followed by especially wet or cold weather, the planter should not blame the seedsman if beans fail to germinate. Plant the dwarf varieties in drills 2 to 3 feet apart, about 2 inches deep, and thin plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Give frequent, shallow cultivation until time of blossoming.

Dwarf Wax or Butter Beans

BLACK WAX, PROLIFIC. One of the best for a home garden, perfectly stringless and of excellent flavor. Pods are medium size, round and of a clear waxy white color. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX. It has been claimed that this medium early bean is absolutely rust proof and we have found it as nearly rust proof as any wax podded bean. The plants are very vigorous, hardy and productive. The pods are five to six inches long, nearly straight, broad and flat; color, golden yellow. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

DAVIS WHITE WAX. Vines of vigorous habit, fairly productive, not especially subject to blight or rust. Pods longer than those of most other varieties, always straight, flat, white, wax-like and attractive. If picked while young, the pods are tender and stringless, but, later, are hardly equal in quality to those of some less hardy sorts. Seeds white, kidney-shaped, excellent for baking. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. An old, well-known and popular variety of excellent quality. Pods flat, long, golden yellow. One of the earliest and best dwarf wax varieties for the private garden. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

GOLDEN-EYED WAX. Next to Horticultural Wax in its freedom from rust, and superior to that in quality though not equal to most others in the list. Pods of good length, flat, straight, waxy yellow and attractive. Popular with market-gardeners. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

READ THIS—

One year ago in this space we advised our customers that for the season of 1916 there would be a tremendous shortage of seed beans, both in the Dwarf Wax and Dwarf Green Podded sorts and we regret that we have to repeat this statement again for the season of 1917. The condition of the bean crop is very much as it was a year ago, many fields not even producing the quantity of seed which was used in planting. Even by increasing our acreage we find ourselves without a surplus of any variety, but we again expect to be able to care for our patrons' wants in this line. Please bear these facts in mind and place your order for beans as early as possible

HODSON WAX. A new and distinct variety, about two weeks later than others, but surpassing most others in its combination of large, handsome pods, good quality and immunity from rust. It is also above the average in productiveness. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

HORTICULTURAL WAX. Has been proved by several year's trial to be entirely immune from rust and blight in the most unfavorable seasons. And while this immunity is attained at sacrifice of quality, the variety has become popular with many gardeners because of the certainty of securing a crop and as well because the plant bears early and abundantly and pods are of good size and attractive. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, ½ pk. \$2.25.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Vine of strong, vigorous growth, but of somewhat tender constitution, in favorable seasons remarkably productive. Pods large, long, nearly straight, broad, flat, meaty and of finest quality. Seed large, kidney-shaped, white, with purplish brown markings about the eye. Commands the highest price in market and especially desirable for the home garden. ½ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.15, pk. \$2.25.

Dwarf or Bush Beans

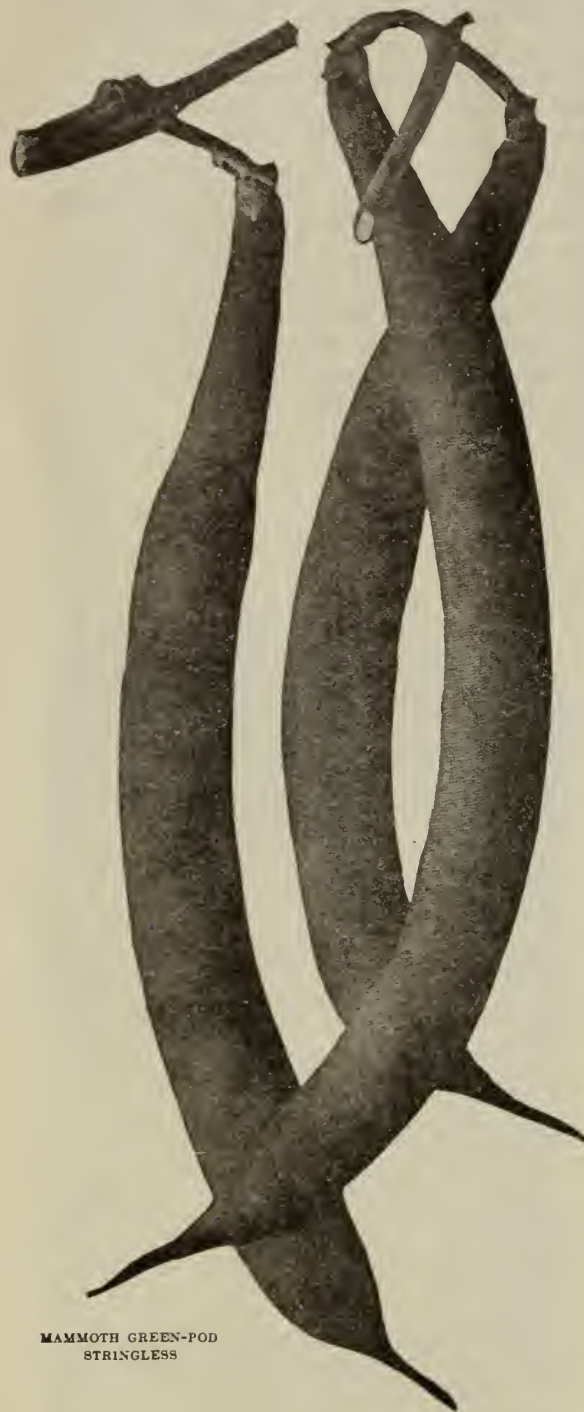
Green-Podded Varieties

BOUNTIFUL. Vine unusually thrifty, rarely affected by blight, bears early, profusely and for a long time. Pods large, flat but thick and meaty, stringless and tender. ½ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., ½ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

EARLY RED VALENTINE. An old favorite. Vine hardy and productive; pods round, of medium length, thick, tender, and of fine flavor. ½ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., ½ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. The vines of this variety, known also as Long Yellow Six Weeks, are large, vigorous, erect and very productive. The leaves are large. The pods are long, about six inches, straight, flat, handsome, rather light green and when young are of good quality for snaps. This sort is early maturing and a fine shipper. Seed medium sized, long, kidney shaped, light yellow with small brownish circle about the eye. ½ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., ½ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

POSTAGE—We do not pay postage on beans, if ordered sent by parcel post be sure and add postage at zone rates, (mailing weight, 1 pt. 1 lb., 1 qt. 2 lbs.)



MAMMOTH GREEN-POD
STRINGLESS

Dwarf or Bush Beans (Continued)

Green-Podded Varieties

LOW'S CHAMPION. Vine of rank vigorous habit, seldom affected by blight or mildew; productive; pods large and well filled. Beans large, oval, red, of finest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Pods thick, broad, of medium length, yellowish green splashed with red when at the stage of fitness for green shell beans and are then very attractive. Beans are large, oval, easily shelled and of fine quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

FRENCH HORTICULTURAL. This is a Bean of the Horticultural type which has been grown quite extensively in some localities by the Market Gardeners for a number of years. The vines are compact and of upright growth; almost always sending out runners to a height of one and one-half to two feet but do not climb a pole and are not of sufficient length to affect the bean in any way. The pods when ready to use are a yellowish green splashed with a bright crimson. Very prolific. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., 2 qts. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$2.00, pk. \$3.75.

BURPEE'S GREEN POD STRINGLESS. A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, cylindrical, larger than those of Red Valentine, but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later. Seed of medium size and length, yellowish brown. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

MAMMOTH GREEN POD STRINGLESS. Vine vigorous and extremely productive. Pods long, nearly round, meaty and stringless. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

GODDARD, or BOSTON FAVORITE. Vine very large, vigorous and productive. Pods long, larger than the Dwarf Horticultural, similar in color and marking. Beans large, kidney-shaped, of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.65, pk. \$3.00.

IMPROVED YELLOW EYE. A well-known and popular variety for baking. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.35, pk. \$2.50.

BOSTON SMALL PEA. More largely used than any other variety for baking. Choice selected. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.35, pk. \$2.50.

Dwarf Lima Beans

The dwarf lima class cannot be recommended too highly. The beans can be grown and gathered much more easily than the pole limas as the vines require no support. They can also be grown closer together than those equal in quality to pole limas and as a rule are earlier maturing.

Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden beans. Do not plant till the ground is dry, weather warm and danger of frost is over. If possible select rich, light soil. Plant in drills two to three feet apart, dropping the beans three to four inches apart and covering one and one-half to two inches deep. If planted in hills, make the hills two or three feet apart one way and two to two and one-half the other and plant four to six beans in a hill. Hoe often but only when the leaves are dry.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. A bush of the Sieva Lima; beans small but vine is productive and bears early. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.

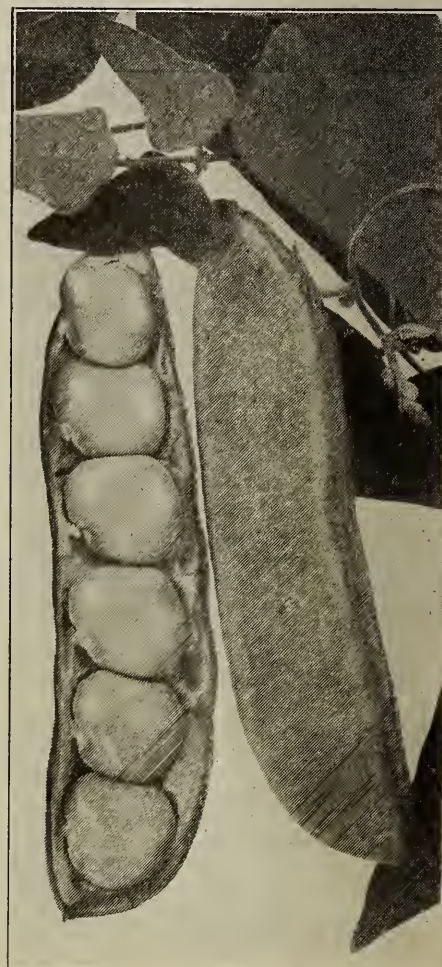
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. A bush form of the Large Lima which it closely resembles and approaches in size. Very popular. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA. A distinct strain. The earliest, largest and the best of all large Limas. This new strain differs from the popular Burpee's Bush Lima in bearing uniformly much larger pods, producing more beans, while both pods and beans are much larger and thicker. While the beans are as large as those of the Large Lima, the crop of the Improved is ready for gathering from eight

to ten days earlier. In quality, the beans are equal to any, being thin-skinned, juicy and of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.35, pk. \$2.50.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. The Fordhook Bush Lima Bean is not a selection made by man from the Dreer's Bush Lima, but created by nature, a single sport found in the field of Dreer's or Challenger Pole Lima and has now become one of the leading varieties of Bush Lima Beans. The plant is of stiffly erect habit, the beans are much larger and of superior quality and even when full size are juicy and of fine flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.35, pk. \$2.25.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA. A dwarf form of the Dreer's Pole Lima; beans are of distinct form, being much thicker than other Limas. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.



BEANS—Pole or Running

A quart will plant 100 to 150 poles

Postage—We cannot pay postage on Beans. See Parcel Post Rates, last page.

Although pole beans require considerable care and labor, they are when properly grown usually of longer bearing period. Pole Beans are more sensitive to wet and extremes of temperature than the dwarf varieties and should not be planted as early. Poles should be set in rows about 4 feet apart, preferably running north and south, allowing about 3 feet between the poles in the row. The safer way is to plant six to eight beans around each pole and thin to three or four plants. Beans should be about 2 inches below the surface and are more generally pressed into the soil, eye down, instead of dropped and covered, as they come up a little sooner planted in this way. Like the dwarf beans they require frequent shallow cultivation.

WORCESTER MAMMOTH HORTICULTURAL. Resembles the Old Pole Horticultural hut pods and beans are much larger. Also the pods being more highly colored are more attractive, which greatly increases the value of the variety for market. The vine is vigorous and very productive and the beans have not attained their size at any sacrifice of quality. A select strain, our own growing, from extra large choice stock. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 17 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.50, pk. \$2.50.

GOLDEN CARMINE HORTICULTURAL. A strain of the London Horticultural which has the additional merits of being an excellent string bean and as a shell bean of being a week or more earlier. The pods and beans are nearly if not quite as large and beans are equal in quality. Pods, when at the stage suitable for string beans, are light waxy yellow; when ready for shelling, golden yellow, splashed with bright carmine; at both stages very attractive. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 28 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.60, pk. \$3.00.

HARLEQUIN. Earlier, more productive, and with much longer and more attractive pods than the well known London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, also, hardier and a more reliable cropper. The large oval beans are of the highest quality, either shelled or dry. The vines are vigorous, bearing pods that are six to seven inches long, striped or splashed with a deeper and more brilliant red than the London Horticultural. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20 cts., pt. 30 cts., qts. 50 cts., 4 qt. \$1.75.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL, or SPECKLED CRANEERRY. Pods short, broad, yellowish green, streaked with bright red. Beans in general appearance identical with Dwarf Horticultural, of about the same size, more nearly round; of the best quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., qt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.

KENTUCKY WONDER, or OLD HOMESTEAD. Pods are borne in large clusters, are of unusual length, nearly round, silvery green; when young, crisp, entirely stringless, of fine texture and flavor. Vine bears early and is very productive. Used only as a string bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. Pods long, broad, thick and fleshy; borne in clusters, creamy white to golden yellow; of best quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts., 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25.

"KENTUCKY WONDER WAX." This pole bean is quite similar to the very popular green podded Kentucky Wonder, except that the very long pods are a little broader, and of a waxy golden yellow. These are very attractive, fleshy, stringless and not surpassed in quality. The vine is remarkably vigorous and its earliness and hardness commend the variety as one well adapted for even northern latitudes. The seed even from the most matured crops is usually somewhat shrivelled. Like the green podded Kentucky Wonder, this is very productive and we believe it to be generally superior to any other wax podded pole bean. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25.

SCARLET RUNNER. Largely grown as an ornamental climber; its rapid growth and early production of dazzling scarlet flowers make it a favorite for covering screens, walls, etc. It is also of excellent edible qualities, but rarely grown for that purpose. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., pk. \$2.00.

SWEDISH, or BROAD SWORD POLE BEAN. The pods are of light green color from eight to twelve inches in length and about one inch in width and retain their rich, tender, stringless qualities until nearly ripe. Pods contain eight to ten medium size, flat, white beans which are excellent for shelling. Planted about June 1st, this bean comes into bearing about Aug. 1st. and will continue until frost. Vines have grown the past season to a height of 25 ft. and the yield of pods very heavy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Pole or Running Lima Beans

A quart will plant about 100 hills.

These, like the Dwarf Lima are tender and should not be planted in this latitude much before the first of June, and even then a liberal quantity of seed should be used to be more nearly certain of a uniform stand. Three plants, however, are all that should be allowed to grow in a hill.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA. The earliest variety; vine vigorous and very productive and continues so from the first to the last of the season. While the pods are short and rarely contain more than four beans the total yield compares very favorably with other varieties. A desirable feature of this variety is the ease with which the pods are opened owing to the fact that they are very thin. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Earlier than the Large Lima, and pods are longer and often contain five beans of the largest size. The vine is large and of remarkably vigorous growth and will produce larger pods and bear earlier if only two are allowed to grow to the pole. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.

LARGE LIMA. The old standard variety. Pods are broad, thin and borne in clusters. The vine grows tall, is vigorous but slender. Later in bearing than the preceding varieties. The beans are large and of a greenish tinge which is considered an indication of superior quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.10, pk. \$2.00.

EXACT SIZE GOLDEN CARMINE



HARLEQUIN BEAN

BEET. An ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill, 5 or six pounds required for an acre.

The beet thrives best in deep, rich, but rather light soil. Sow in drills about 15 inches apart and one inch deep. Make the soil firm over the seed. For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked; for fall use, in May; for winter, from the 20th of June to the middle of July, according to the variety. Thin plants to 4 or 5 inches apart. Give frequent shallow cultivation.

ROSS PERFECTION. A strain selected by us as the best early beet for the Market Gardener. Nearly as early as the Early Egyptian but the roots are much thicker and more regular in shape. By careful selection the coarse-fleshed and light colored specimens have been practically eliminated. The tops are even in growth and a little smaller than the Egyptian, making it an ideal beet for all uses. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

EARLY EGYPTIAN. The earliest variety; roots flat; deep crimson; top small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. An improved form of the preceding; roots much thicker and more regular. Nearly as early and of better quality. The most popular early variety for market throughout New England, if not elsewhere, and is now being considerably used for last sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN EXTRA-SELECTED STRAIN. For several years we have given this especial attention and have largely succeeded in eliminating the light-colored, coarse fleshed specimens peculiar to the Egyptian. Roots are more uniform in shape and tops are more even in growth and a little smaller. We confidently recommend it to market-gardeners as an unsurpassed strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

BASTIAN'S EARLY. Roots too light-colored to be popular for market but of finest flavor. Very tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

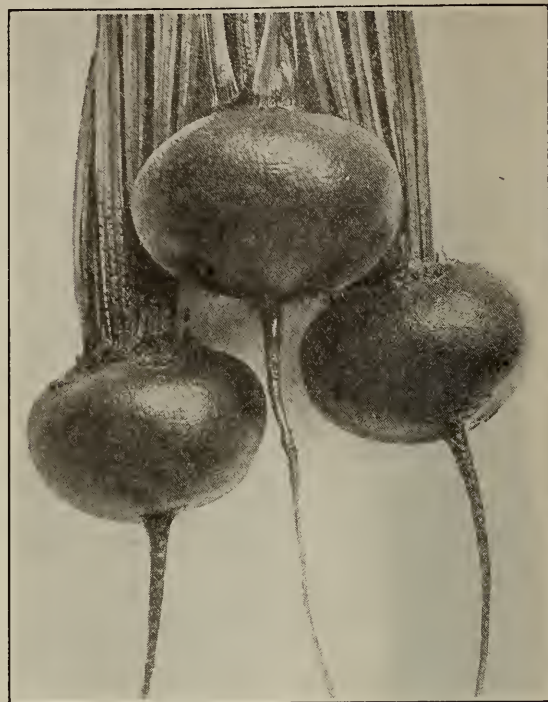
EARLY ECLIPSE. An early globe-shaped variety of good quality and deep color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP. A standard variety used for both second-early and main crop. Of good quality and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP. One of the leading main-crop varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

DETROIT DARK RED. A superior second-early and main-crop variety rapidly growing in favor for late planting. Tops uniformly small and grow upright so that the rows may be close together. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

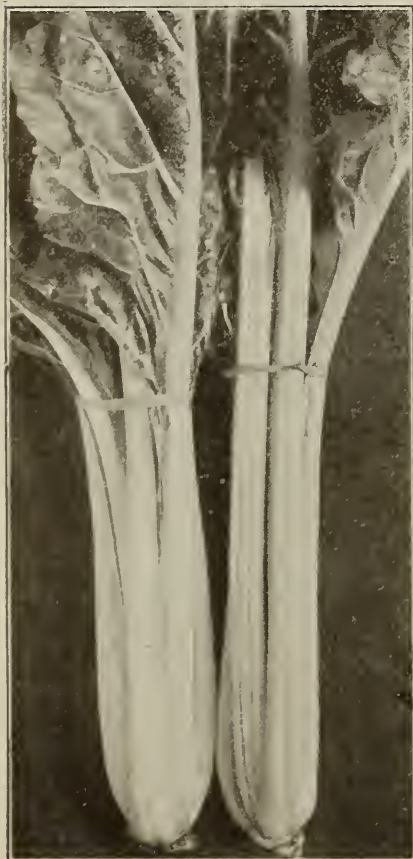
SWISS CHARD, or SILVER SEA KALE BEET. Used for greens only. Until recently but little used in this country, but for the last few years has rapidly increased in favor. Much superior to other beets for greens. Of very rank growth, plants should be thinned to about one foot apart. When the plants have attained full size, the stems and midribs are sometimes cooked and served like asparagus. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.



SELECTED CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

SUGAR BEETS and MANGEL-WURZELS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Roots of all kinds are highly valuable for stock feeding and are worth more general cultivation than they have had in the past. A liberal feeding of Mangels insures a large flow of milk and healthy condition of the animals. Fifteen or twenty tons per acre is not an unusual yield for any of the large growing varieties. They are easy to cultivate and can be raised almost wholly with horse culture and will respond readily to any kind of fertilizer. A yield of 20 tons per acre is equal to 2 tons of the best Timothy Hay or 65 bushels of corn, but they will produce more milk, and in addition to the feeding value found in protein and fat, you also get a large amount of water, which, to our mind, has a feeding value in any of our field crops.



SWISS CHARD

GOLDEN TANKARD. It is one of the best stock beets grown. It has yellow flesh, a very distinct variety, being short with very little tap root and very easy to harvest. Top and neck very small; root ovoid, flesh yellow, zoned with white; an excellent sort. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 50 cts.

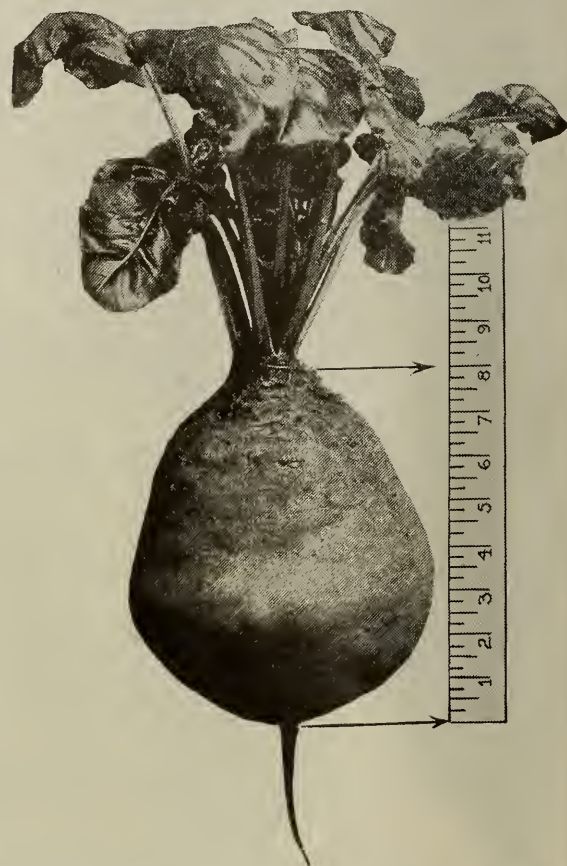
LANE'S SUGAR BEET. A standard variety for stock-feeding. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 50 cts.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Mammoth size; skin light red, flesh white and rose. Grows well out of ground. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 50 cts.

NORBITON GIANT LONG RED. Similar to the preceding; has smaller top and neck; flesh scarlet. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 50 cts.

ORANGE GLOBE. Top small, root medium-sized; skin deep orange-yellow, flesh white. Grows almost out of the ground; good for shallow ground; easy to harvest. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 50 cts.

RIVENHALL GIANT. This is one of the finest types of the yellow globe mangel in cultivation. The roots are immense size and exceptionally even in shape. The skin is an orange-yellow with a reddish-yellow base. The flesh is white, being firm and fine grain which renders it an excellent keeping variety. It grows fully three-fourths above ground with a very small tap root which makes it well adapted to light soil. Price, oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts., 5 lbs. or over, per lb. 50 cts.



RIVENHALL GIANT MANGEL

CABBAGE

An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Cabbage will thrive on any good garden soil but is more successfully grown on deep, strong loam, and new soil is much preferable, as on old land the roots are more liable to be affected by the disease called club-root. Especially should land be avoided upon which, within two years, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips or radishes have been grown.

For the earliest crop, seed is usually sown in February or March in hotbeds with only moderate bottom heat, and the plants hardened by gradually exposing them to the night air and transplanted as early as the ground is in suitable condition.

Seed of the second-early, autumn and winter varieties, may be sown in the open ground. If a second crop is desired to follow closely the early crop, seed of some second-early sort should be sown as soon as ground can be worked. For later crops, successive sowings may be made, in this latitude, until about the middle of June, possibly some later, the time depending somewhat on the nature and condition of the soil, the season, and more on the variety, such kinds as All Seasons and Volga requiring considerably less time than the Danish Ballhead. Some growers prefer to sow the late varieties in hills where the crop is to be grown, thinning to one plant at first hoeing, but more often seed is sown in beds and transplanted.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The standard early variety. Head conical. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

CHARLESTON EARLY WAKEFIELD. Larger than the Jersey Wakefield, a few days later. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 oz. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

EARLY SPRING. The earliest flat-headed variety, maturing soon after the Jersey Wakefield, but much larger. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. The earliest large, round-headed cabbage yet introduced. A most excellent sort, both for home garden and market gardening trade. May be used as a medium or late cabbage by successive planting, as its keeping qualities are excellent. See specialties, page 18, for illustration and full description. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 ozs. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. An early large-heading sort. Head flat or slightly conical, remains on stump longer without bursting than most early kinds. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.10.

ALL SEASONS. For reliability in heading, not surpassed by any other variety, and few equal it in ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather and when mature to remain in the field so long without bursting. Head as large as most of the later sorts, nearly round or somewhat flattened, solid and of finest quality. Extensively used for both second-early and main crop. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.10.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT. Head large, conical, hard and keeps well. Plant very hardy and sure to head. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.60.

FOTTLER'S BRUNSWICK. An early, large drumhead which has been in New England one of the most popular second-early varieties. Head flat, solid, keeps well and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. An old standard late variety. Head large, flat and solid. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

SUREHEAD. Of the flat Dutch type, but head is thicker. Remarkable for its uniformity and certainty to head. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.10.

WARREN STONE MASON. An improved strain of the old Stone Mason. Previous to the introduction of the Danish Ballhead the most popular variety in New England for main crop. Earlier and more nearly round than the old strain, of medium size, hard, solid and of excellent quality. Reliable and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

AUTUMN KING, or WORLD BEATER. One of the largest hard-heading varieties, thick, flattened head, solid and keeps remarkably well but requires rich, strong soil and a long season to fully develop. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.



DANISH BALLHEAD

DANISH BALLHEAD. The most popular and profitable late variety for market. Head of medium size, round, extremely hard, solid, heavier than any other variety, keeps remarkably well and stands shipment better than any other. Plant vigorous and very hardy with rather longer stem than most American varieties. Leaves large but few. Requires a longer season than the native varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50. See page 18.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. On rich land with good cultivation, heads attain an enormous size: large crops have been grown of which heads average 30 pounds, while specimens weighed twice that. The best of all for stock or poultry. Requires a long season. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.10.

AMERICAN IMPROVED SAVOY. The best of the Savoy type, which should be more largely grown. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.10.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. Head larger and more solid than Red Drumhead; reliable in heading. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.10.

VOLGA. One of the earliest main crop cabbages of superior quality. Very desirable where a large, uniformly round head with short stem and compact growth is wanted. It is also exceptionally hardy, usually very solid and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

ENKhuizen GLORY. This comparatively new cabbage has proved to be the best second-early variety yet introduced. Earlier than the "All Seasons" it is more solid than either that or "Henderson's Early Summer," and is of better shape than either, being nearly round, approaching closely in this respect the new "Copenhagen Market." Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

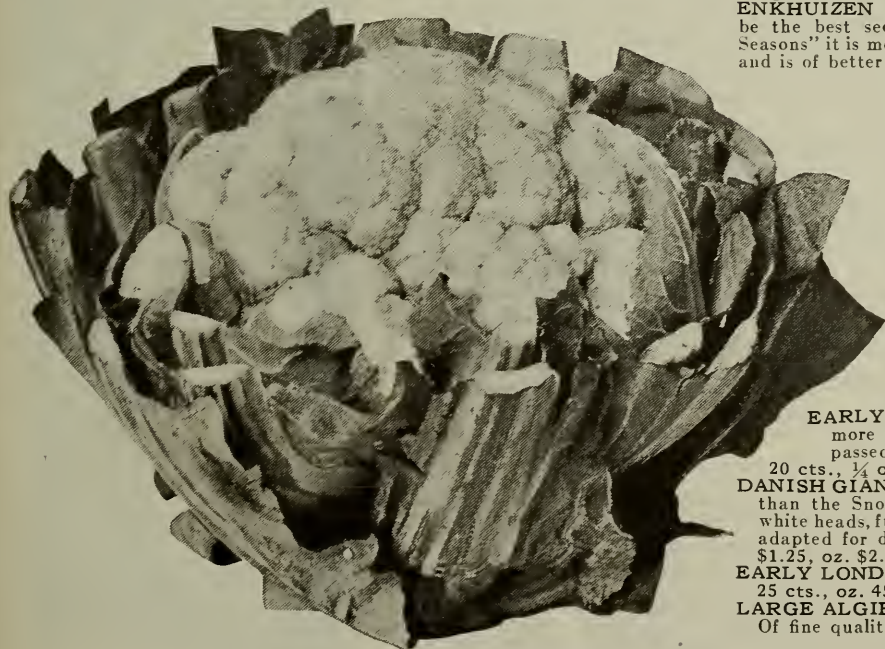
In general, the Cauliflower requires about the same treatment as the cabbage; moist land is, however, more essential and heavier manuring and more frequent cultivation aid to a greater extent the full development of the plant. In this climate the plant heads well only in the cool fall months. Seed should therefore be sown as for late cabbage, from the middle of May to middle of June, the late varieties, however, requiring a little more time than most late cabbage.

EARLY SNOWBALL. The earliest and surest to head. Probably more largely used than all others combined. We offer an unsurpassed strain from one of the leading growers in Denmark. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.10, oz. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50. See page 18.

DANISH GIANT, or DRY WEATHER. About ten days to two weeks later than the Snowball. Of dwarf growth, producing large, hard and snow white heads, fully protected by foliage. As indicated by the name, especially adapted for dry and hot climates. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

EARLY LONDON. Matures soon after the Snowball. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts., 2 ozs. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

LARGE ALGIERS. A late variety; one of the surest of this class to head Of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25.



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER

LONG ORANGE

HUTCHINSON

DANVERS

CHANTENAY

OX HEART

SCARLET HORN



CARROT

An ounce will sow about 150 ft. of drill: 3 lbs. to the acre.

The Carrot thrives best in a light, sandy soil, free from stones, well enriched, and deeply and thoroughly worked. Make the top surface fine and smooth by raking. Sow in drills 14 inches apart and half an inch deep and thin plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. Sow from the middle of April to the middle of June.

EARLY SCARLET HORN. A small early variety used by market-gardeners for hunching. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CHANTENAY. A medium early variety, growing in popularity with market-gardeners for hunching. Roots thick, uniformly half long, tapering slightly, stump rooted; deep orange-red. Flesh very tender. Tops of medium size with small neck. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

DANVERS. The most popular variety for market on account of its attractive form and largely grown for stock. A little longer than the Chantenay, not as thick, smooth, deep orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

ST. VALERY. Known also as Point-rooted Danvers. Roots are longer than the Danvers, resembling somewhat in form the Long Orange. Color, rich deep orange; quality, the best. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

GUERANDE, or OX HEART. Roots very thick, four and one-half to five inches long, tapering but little and ending abruptly in a small tap root, tender and sweet while young. Flesh, bright orange. Used considerably for hunching earlier in the season. A desirable variety for growing on hard, clayey soils. Easily harvested. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

HUTCHINSON. Unquestionably the finest strain of Carrot yet introduced. In color it is a little darker than the Danvers, grows from one to two inches longer and holds its fullness well down to the point. It will actually produce 20 per cent more carrots than any other variety. Excellent for hoxing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.

RUBICON. Like the Ox Heart in form, but larger. One of the best to grow for feeding stock. Will produce a greater weight than the Danvers and is more easily harvested than the Long Orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LONG ORANGE. A standard variety grown mainly for stock, but used to some extent for market. Of rich deep orange and fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third out of ground. The portion above ground is green, that below white, large and rather coarse. Used only for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

CELERY

An ounce will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants

It requires about three months from sowing until the seedlings are ready to set in permanent place. For early setting, seed may be sown indoors in shallow boxes or in a cold frame, for later setting early in the open ground. Sow in fine soil, cover lightly and firm soil well with hoe or hoard. Keep soil moist, until seed germinates, nearly wet. When two or three inches high transplant so plants will be three inches apart each way. Shearing off the tops when plants are four inches high will make them more stocky. As soon as well rooted transplant to permanent location. In the field, plants are set in rows four to six feet apart with plants eight to twelve inches apart in the row. In the garden they are often set much closer. To blanch, draw earth about the plant from time to time, taking care that the tops of the center shoots are not covered.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The most popular variety for market, easily blanching, very attractive, of good quality, though not equal to some of the green celeries.

TRUE FRENCH-GROWN SEED. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$1.65, 2 ozs. \$4.85, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00.

AMERICAN GROWN SEED. Seed plants grown direct from French seed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. 60 cts., 2 ozs. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.85.

WHITE PLUME. The earliest and most easily blanching of all varieties, very showy, of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

BOSTON MARKET. An old variety of superior quality; at one time the most popular variety in New England. Of low, spreading habit, forms a number of secondary heads instead of a single large one. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

GIANT PASCAL. A green-leaved variety which developed from the Golden Self-Blanching. Very solid and crisp, of the finest quality, stringless, tender and of a peculiarly sweet, nutty flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts., 2 oz. 55 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

GIANT GOLDEN HEART. A selection from the Dwarf Golden Heart. Large, solid and sweet, of a beautiful golden color. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

WINTER QUEEN. Of medium height, but stout, thick, and heavy, with a larger amount of heart than most other sorts. Of fine quality, more easily handled than the Giant Pascal, and an excellent keeper. One of the best for late winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

CUCUMBER

An ounce will plant about 50 hills. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds to the acre

The Cucumber requires well-enriched soil, and should not be planted until settled warm weather, in this latitude, seldom before the middle of May. Plant the early, small kinds in hills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, the larger varieties 5 to 6 feet. Make the hills broad, use 15 to 20 seeds to the hill, dropping them well apart. Cover with not over an inch of earth, and firm this well with the hoe. If the young plants are attacked by the striped bugs or other insects, dust frequently with air-slaked lime, soot or ashes mixed with road dust, taking care that too much is not used at one time. When all danger from bugs is past, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent shallow cultivation as long as vines will permit.

EARLY RUSSIAN. The earliest and hardest variety. Fruit 3 to 4 inches long. Vine vigorous and productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

EARLY CLUSTER. Early and productive. Fruit small, dark green, borne in pairs or clusters, largely near the root. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN. Fruit straight smaller at the ends, bright green, a little later than the Early Cluster. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE SPINE. Deservedly the most popular type. Fruit uniformly large, straight and attractive; dark green, lighter at blossom end with a few white spines; flesh tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.



DAVIS PERFECT

EXTRA LONG, or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. A distinct and superior strain of this popular type. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green, crisp and tender. Vine productive and comes into bearing soon after the Early White Spine. Popular with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

NICHOL'S MEDIUM GREEN. Fruit thicker than White Spine and full at both ends; light green, attractive and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

EMERALD. Fruit straight, symmetrical and entirely spineless. Color very dark green which it retains until ripe; of excellent quality, attractive and popular for shipping because it holds color so long. Vine productive; season medium to late. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

DAVIS PERFECT. Fruit long, slim, symmetrical, rich dark green, holds color until nearly ripe. Very attractive and of finest quality. One of the best for shipping. Vine especially vigorous and large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



IMPROVED WHITE SPINE

LONG GREEN. An old standard variety, very popular for home gardens but little used for market. Fruit very long, slender, very firm and crisp, uniformly dark green; makes fine pickles and is the best of all when ripe for making sweet pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

CUMBERLAND. A distinct variety of the White Spine type. Vine vigorous, very productive, and continuous in bearing much longer than most sorts. Fruit large, symmetrical, dark green, thickly set with small white spines; of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. Vine very vigorous, with especially strong, grasping tendrils. Fruit of good size and quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

BOSTON PICKLING. A favorite for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

CELERIAC, Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow seed and treat in first stages of growth as directed for celery. Set in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. As the roots only are used, no banking is necessary. When roots have reached a size of 2 inches in diameter they are ready for use. These are boiled, sliced and eaten with vinegar. To keep through winter, roots should be packed in moist sand or earth.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. An improved sort, with nearly round roots which have but few side roots. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Chervil Curled

A hardy annual, used for flavoring and garnishing. It is thought by some to exceed even parsley in beauty. Seed should be sown early in the spring and when plants are well-rooted, transplant to one foot apart. The leaves will be ready for use in seven to ten weeks from planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

Egg Plant

An ounce will produce about 1000 plants

The Egg-plant, like all sub-tropical plants, requires, for both germination of seed and vigorous growth of plant, a high temperature. The seed is slow in germinating, and should be sown about the first of April. When the young plants show two rough leaves, transplant 3 to 4 inches apart, and when settled warm weather comes, set in rich, warm soil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way.

BLACK PEKIN. An early variety, nearly round, large, smooth, black and glossy. Plants prolific, leaves purplish black. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

NEW YORK IMPROVED. (Spineless.) The favorite variety. Fruit of largest size, oval, rich purple and finest quality. Plant large, spreading and very productive, foliage light green. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 ozs. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

BLACK BEAUTY. A valuable variety, ready for use two weeks earlier than any other sort. The fruit is thick and of a rich purplish-black color. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



IMPROVED NEW YORK EGG PLANT

CRESS, CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS

A small pungent salad plant, much liked by some with lettuce. Like all salad plants it should be grown on rich ground. Seed may be sown early in the spring, but if desired through the summer repeated sowings will be necessary. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

WATER CRESS

WATER CRESS. Hardy plant which can be grown in a pond or along the banks of a running stream. Largely used as a garnish during the winter and early spring months. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., 1 oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

DANDELION

An ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.
Two pounds to the acre.

Sow early in the spring in rich soil in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, cover lightly but make the earth firm. Thin to 5 inches apart in row. Cultivate frequently through the summer. Plants ready for cutting the following spring.

CULTIVATED, or FRENCH COMMON. A greatly improved strain of the common Dandelion. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., 2 ozs. 70 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

ENDIVE

An ounce will sow 150 feet of drill, producing from 2,000 to 2,500 plants.

Endive, like lettuce, may be grown at any season, but is more generally used in the fall. For early use, sow in April, for later, until July, in drills 18 inches apart, or in beds for transplanting, plants should stand 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. When nearly full-grown, tie the outer leaves over the center to blanch the heart, or blanch with boards on each side as with celery.

MOSS CURLED. Of dense growth and finely curled. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Of larger growth, not so much curled as preceding. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

BATAVIAN BROAD LEAVED (Escarole.) A variety having broad, more or less twisted and waved bright green leaves with thick, nearly white mid-ribs. The inner leaves form a fairly solid, clustering head which blanches a beautiful deep creamy white and is crisp, tender, and of fine flavor. Unsurpassed for salads. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

KOHLRABI

An ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill.

This vegetable is intermediate between the cabbage and turnip. The edible part is an enlargement of the stem and should be used when half-grown, as when full-grown it is tough and fibrous. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and thin plants to 6 or 8 inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE



ENDIVE

CHIVES

CHIVES. Are a small, hardy perennial plant resembling onion in appearance and grow in clusters. They are grown for the leaves, which are produced freely from early spring and give a mild onion flavor to sausages, salads and soups. They can be easily grown in pots at a sunny window during the winter. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts., 1 oz. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

CORN SALAD, FETTICUS, OR LAMB'S LETTUCE

A hardy, rapid growing plant, often used in winter as a substitute for lettuce and is sometimes cooked and used like spinach. It does not thrive in hot weather and if sown in the spring it should be very early and on extremely rich soil. It will then be ready for use in four to six weeks. It, however, succeeds best when sown in August or September. If sown in the former, it will be ready for use in the late fall. If left in the ground during winter, it should on the approach of cold weather, be protected with straw or litter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

LEEK

Leeks require rich soil. Sow early in spring in deep drills, eighteen inches apart, but cover with but one-half inch of soil, thin plants to about eight inches apart and as they grow gradually fill the drill and draw the earth around them as with celery. Or if very tender and white leeks are desired, sow in bed and transplant when plants are six inches high into trenches six or eight inches deep and as they grow, gradually fill the trench and later draw the earth around them so that it will be two or three inches above the level....

AMERICAN BROAD FLAG. A popular variety, very large. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.00.

LETTUCE

Romaine or Cos Varieties

These are distinct from the ordinary lettuce, and much liked on account of their tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow and need to be tied up when they soon form solid heads and bleach snow white.

EXPRESS COS. A fine dwarf early sort requiring no tying up. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

PARIS WHITE COS. One of the finest varieties for summer use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

TRIANON COS. Similar to above but grows whiter and matures earlier. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.



LEEK

LETTUCE

An ounce will produce from 3,000 to 4,000 plants.

Lettuce thrives on nearly all soils, but because the growth should at all times be rapid to insure crispness and best flavor, the soil should be heavily enriched and well worked before planting. Lettuce being quite hardy, seed may generally be sown as soon as ground can be fitted, as, while prolonged or continued freezing will kill the plants, they are but little injured by an ordinary frost. Seed may also be sown in the hotbed in gentle heat, and the plants, if well hardened by having been often exposed to the air, may usually be set in the open ground very soon after the time suggested for sowing seed outdoors.

WHITE-SEEDED TENNISBALL, or BOSTON MARKET

An old and popular variety for forcing; heads small and compact. Not suitable for outdoor planting. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

BELMONT FORCING. Like the preceding, this is a plain-leaved variety, resembling it in general appearance, but is larger. It forms a compact head and is, like the Tennisball, almost certain to head, making it a desirable and profitable variety for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

MAY KING. A new, very hardy variety of foreign origin, which owing to its hardiness, earliness and large size for a variety of this class, is coming rapidly into favor here, both for outdoor planting and for forcing. Forms compact heads, nearly, if not quite, as early as White-seeded Tennisball. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

BIG BOSTON. Resembles the White-seeded Tennisball but is much larger. Though the head is larger, having but few outer leaves, the variety is used to some extent for forcing. It heads very well in early spring outdoors but does not head well in midsummer. It is, however, especially valuable for last planting, enduring cold weather conditions better than any other variety. Grown extensively in the south for shipping north in the winter. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.



MAY KING

BLACK-SEEDED TENNISBALL. More extensively grown in New England than any other variety, both for first outdoor crop and for main crop, the medium sized heads being the size most liked by gardeners, while its compact form allows it to be grown more closely together than others. Leaves plain, thick, dark green; blanches to a rich creamy white inside. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.35.

NEW YORK MARKET. One of the largest varieties in cultivation. The heads are very solid with but little tendency to run to seed. It blanches itself naturally, is crisp, tender, and of excellent flavor, and always free from bitterness. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. (White-seeded.) An old variety, with broad, often frilled, very curly light green leaves; sweet, tender, of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON. Much larger than the preceding, but not so much curled. Forms a large, loose cluster of leaves rather than a head; leaves light yellowish green. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

BOSTON FINE CURLED. Beautifully curled, excellent for garnishing. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

SALAMANDER. A large, compact head of good quality. Leaves light green, broad, thick, somewhat crumpled, closely overlapping so that inside they blanch to a creamy white. Withstands heat remarkably. One of the best varieties for midsummer. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

DEACON. One of the most popular summer varieties. Large solid heads of excellent quality and fine flavor and which remains in condition for use for a long time. Plant very compact with few outer leaves which are usually very smooth, thick and light green, the inner portion blanching to a beautiful cream-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

CRISP AS ICE. A midsummer variety, surpassing all of this class in crispness, tenderness and fine flavor. Forms large solid heads, with leaves crimped and curled, those outside being variegated dark green and bronze, the inner portion blanching to a rich creamy yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

PRIZE HEAD. A large, loose-leaved variety, which has been very popular for home use. Leaves very thin, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red; sweet, tender and of good flavor, but not equal to Crisp as Ice. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA. An old, standard variety, very popular for home gardens. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.

HANSON. An old variety of great merit. Forms a large, flat, cabbage-like head, very slow to run to seed. The outer leaves are bright green, with veins of lighter shade, inner leaves white, usually curved and twisted at the base. A very attractive variety of excellent quality and extensively grown for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.35.



D.M.C.



KALE DWARF CURLED SCOTCH

MARTYNIA

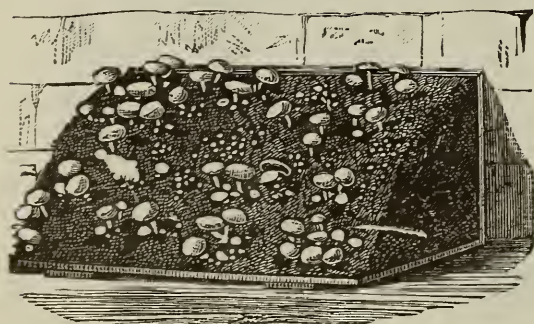
The seed-pods when young and tender make excellent pickles, but should be gathered when less than half grown. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 ozs. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

MUSTARD

Used mainly for salads, but is sometimes boiled for greens. Sow as early as ground can be worked in drills eighteen inches apart and one-half inch deep. If desired throughout the season, successive sowings should be made about every three weeks.

WHITE, or **YELLOW**. The common variety. The seeds are often used to flavor pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Large, light green leaves, much crumpled at the edge. The best for salads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.



MUSHROOMS

Cultural directions, to be of any value, would be too lengthy to give here, but we offer the very helpful little book "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn," which not only gives the latest methods of culture of Mushrooms but also how best to prepare them for market, and several recipes for cooking them. 15 cts., postpaid.

LAMBERT'S PURE CULTURE SPAWN. This will produce Mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with reference to size, color and yield, and eliminates absolutely any danger of poisonous specimens. Standard bricks, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, of the variety most largely cultivated, 25 cts., each. Postpaid, 35 cts., each, 5 bricks, by express, \$1.00.

KALE OR BORECOLE

An Ounce will produce 2,000 Plants.

For early use, sow in May and transplant in June, and treat generally as for cabbage.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH OR GERMAN GREENS.

One of the best plants grown for greens. This is a finely curled, low-growing variety, the leaves of which when properly cooked make very palatable greens. The plant is very hardy, the leaves are long and of an attractive bright green color. This sort is also very often used for garnishing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

MUSKMELON

An ounce will plant about 50 hills. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds are required for an acre.

The Muskmelon succeeds best in warm, rich soil. Plant when all danger of frost is past, in broad hills 4 to 5 feet apart, 10 or more seeds to each hill. Cover with one inch of soil and firm well with the hoe. If young plants are attacked by insects, dust them with air-slaked lime or ashes mixed with twice as much road dust. Use this frequently but sparingly, as a large quantity at one time is liable to injure the plants. When all danger from insects is past, thin to three plants to the hill.

MONTREAL NUTMEG. The fruits are of the largest size, often attaining a weight of 15 pounds. Shape nearly round, flattened at the ends. The flesh is about two inches thick, light green, and of a delicious flavor. This variety commands high prices in the Eastern markets during the Fall months. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

EMERALD GEM. Small to medium size; skin deep green, generally smooth; flesh thick, rich salmon, not surpassed in richness and flavor. But few varieties are so nearly certain to produce uniformly good melons. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

ROCKY FORD. More largely grown than any other of the small or basket melons. Oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with fine netting; flesh green; thick and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

ADMIRAL TOGO. A new variety, similar in appearance to the Rocky Ford, having the same dense netting and of the same shape and size, but with orange flesh. The flesh is unusually thick and of rich flavor, and the variety combines to a remarkable degree superior quality with the desired firmness for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

PAUL ROSE, or **PETOSKY**. The product of crossing the Osage and the Netted Gem. Resembles the latter, but is a little larger, and flesh is rich orange. Very sweet and high flavored. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

IMPROVED GREEN NUTMEG. Large, round, flattened at both ends. Ribbed and covered with coarse netting, flesh thick, and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA-EARLY HACKENSACK. Above medium size, nearly round; flesh green, a little coarse but juicy, sweet and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

SURPRISE. Of medium size, oval, lightly ribbed, netted in patches; skin yellowish white; flesh, deep salmon, of good quality; vine hardy, productive and bears early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

OSAGE, or **IMPROVED MILLER'S CREAM**. Of medium size, oval, dark green, shallow netting; flesh deep salmon, thick, very firm, sweet and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

BAY VIEW. Of largest size. Long, deeply ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, and of finest flavor. Vine extremely hardy. Late but safe in maturing its fruit in this latitude. The quality of Bay View warrants its careful growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



ROCKY FORD

Watermelons

An ounce will plant about 30 hills,
4 pounds to the acre.

The culture of the Watermelon is mainly the same as recommended for the Muskmelon, hills should, however, be about 10 feet apart.

COLE'S EARLY. Small but very early; of fine quality and sure to mature in any latitude where melons can be grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

HARRIS' EARLIEST. A new extra-early variety, large and of exceptionally fine quality. Slightly oval, mottled in stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red. One of the most desirable for planting in the North. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A standard early variety of medium size, oval, marbled light and dark green; flesh pink, sweet and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM. Of medium size, oval, dark green; flesh, scarlet, very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. An old favorite, early productive and of good quality. Fruit long, dark green; flesh scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.,

SWEETHEART. Large, oval, very heavy; rind, thin but firm mottled light and very light green; flesh bright red, tender, melting and sweet. Retains its good qualities for a long time after ripening. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

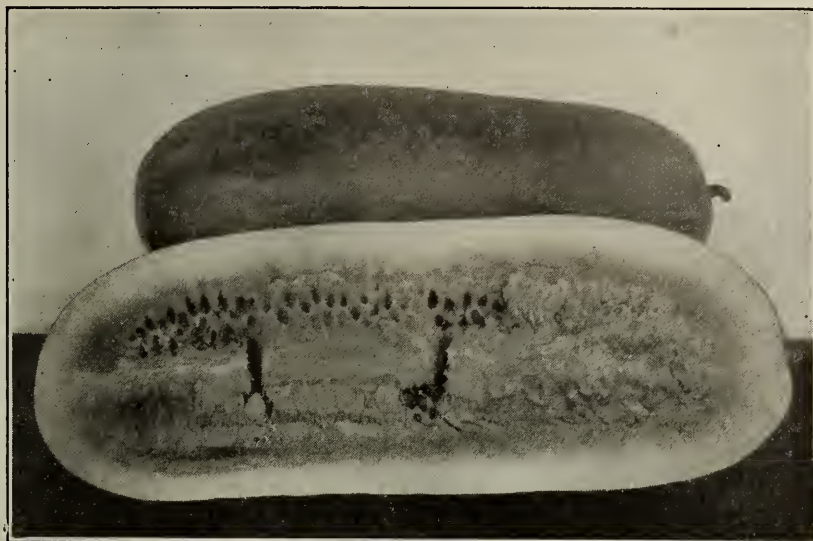
CUBAN QUEEN. Large, round or slightly oval, striped light and dark green, rind, thin but firm; flesh bright red, solid, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET, or MONTE CRISTO. One of the sweetest, above medium size; dark green; rind, thin; flesh bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

HALBERT HONEY. A variety which rivals the Kleckley's Sweets in quality, while the vine is more productive. Fruit of medium size, blunt at both ends, deep glossy green; rind, very thin; flesh crimson, entirely free from fiber, rich, sweet and melting. Unsurpassed for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

TOM WATSON. Produces Melons 18 to 24 inches long by 10 or 12 inches in diameter and weighing from 50 to 60 pounds; the dark green rind is tough but thin and easily withstands shipment. The deep red flesh extends to within three-quarters of an inch of the rind, is crisp, melting and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

CITRON. For preserving only. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



KLECKLEY'S SWEET

ONION SETS

Mailing weight, 2 lbs. per qt. Prices for larger quantities than here quoted given on application.

Onion Sets require rich soil and, with the exception of the Egyptian, early planting. Rows should be the same distance apart as suggested for Onions grown from seed, and sets should be planted from 2 to 4 inches apart, and only lightly covered with earth, the top of set just below the surface with any growth it may have made above. Culture same as of Onions from seed. White and yellow sets are grown from seed sown very thickly; the crop from sets is used both when half-grown and when mature. Potato Onions and Shallots are propagated by division of the large bulb into several smaller ones, the first growing as large as Onions from seed; the latter are much smaller, but are favorites with some because of their peculiar flavor and are used both in the green state and when dry. Egyptian sets are borne in clusters at the top of a tall seed-stem; once planted they will live for years but are usually treated as annuals; form a bulbous root rather than a bulb; used green and should be planted in the fall.

EITHER WHITE, or YELLOW. Qt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60 cts., pk. \$1.00.

POTATO ONIONS. Qt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 65 cts., pk. \$1.25.

SHALLOTS. Qt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 60 cts., pk. \$1.15.

EGYPTIAN, or PERENNIAL TREE. Ready in September. Qt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. 50 cts., pk. 90 cts.

OKRA OR GUMBO

The young seed-pods are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. Much esteemed in the South. In the North requires an especially warm location and probably best results would be obtained by sowing seed in the hotbed. Set plants in rows two feet or more apart and about a foot apart in the row. The seeds are a long time in germinating.

DWARF GREEN. Early and productive; best for northern cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Herbs, Sweet or Pot and Medicinal

	Pkt.	Oz.
ANISE.....	\$.05	\$.10
CARAWAY.....	.05	.10
CATNIP.....	.05	.40
CORIANDER.....	.05	.10
DILL.....	.05	.15
FENNEL.....	.05	.15
HOP SEED.....	.05	.15
SAGE.....	.05	.20
SUMMER SAVORY.....	.05	.20
SWEET MARJORAM.....	.05	.20
THYME.....	.05	.40



YELLOW ONION SETS



OKRA



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONIONS

ONION

An ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill,
4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

The Onion usually thrives best on old, rich land, but can be profitably grown only on such as has been kept free from weeds. If stable manure is used it should be either well rotted or plowed into the soil the previous fall. As manure always contains more or less weeds, many large growers use nothing but commercial fertilizer. The soil should be worked until manure or fertilizer is thoroughly mixed with it and the surface made fine and even by raking. Sow as early as ground can be prepared, in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, one-half inch deep and make soil firm. Keep free from weeds, especially at first, for if the weeds once get ahead of the young plants it is almost useless to continue cultivation—the land would better be plowed and replanted with some other crop.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Of globular form, but differs from the Southport type in being slightly flattened at both top and bottom; ripens earlier and in unfavorable seasons is more nearly free from scallions. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 18 cts., 2 ozs. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$1.50 per lb.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Extra Selected. Eastern grown seed. A superior strain grown from carefully selected bulbs; of perfect form, unusually small neck, skin of rich deep color; firm and heavy, and unsurpassed for shipping or storing. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$1.85 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Bulbs nearly spherical, slightly elongated; does not mature quite so early as our Selected strain of Yellow Globe Danvers; a little more inclined to grow stiff-necked on some soils or in unfavorable seasons, but when well-grown brings the highest price, especially in New York markets. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$1.85 per lb.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Identical in form with the preceding; rich deep red, above medium size; an excellent keeper and one of the most attractive of all. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.00, 5 lbs. \$1.85 per lb.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Of true globe shape. Later than White Portugal; keeps better and like all globular varieties a greater weight can be obtained on the same area. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVERSKIN. An early white, flat variety, of medium size and mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 45 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

EXTRA-EARLY RED FLAT. The earliest red variety; of medium size. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 18 cts., 2 ozs. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red variety. Bulb large, flattened but thick; skin deep purplish-red. The best of all for light soils. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 18 cts., 2 ozs. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 5 lbs. \$1.65 per lb.

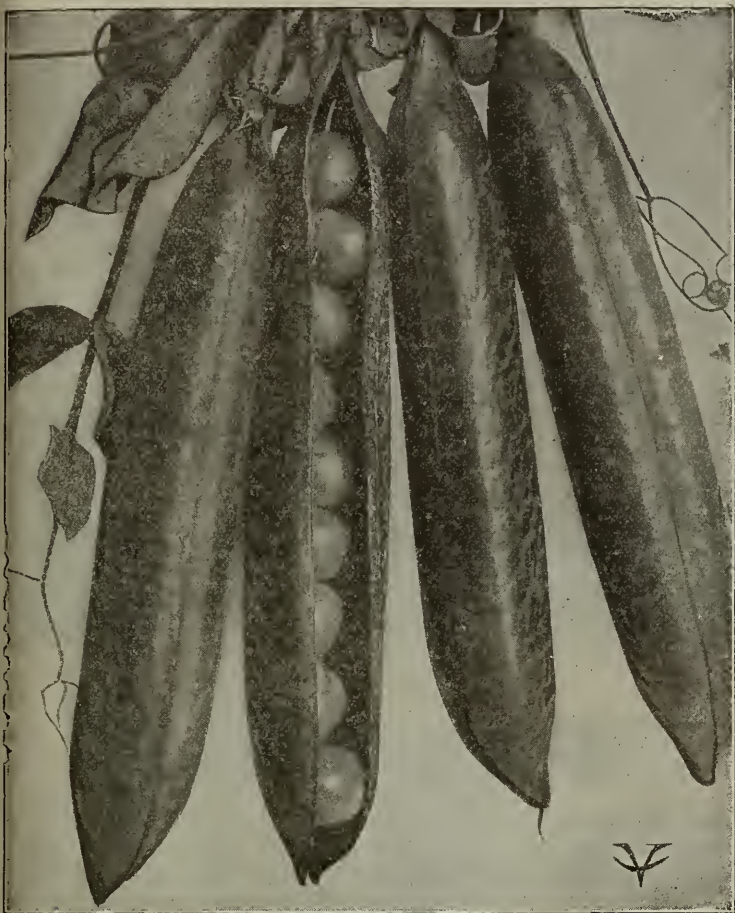
PRIZETAKER. Of the largest size, form nearly globular; skin, thin, light straw-color. Quite certain to bottom, but is later in maturing than any of the preceding, and though fine bulbs are often obtained from seed sown in

the open ground in favorable locations, the largest and finest bulbs are grown from seed sown in a hotbed and the plants set in the open ground when about six inches high. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.00.

AILSA CRAIG. Of mammoth size, larger than the Prizetaker, oval-shaped, pale straw-colored skin; of very mild flavor. One of the best for exhibition on account of its enormous size. In England the most popular large onion. Bulbs have been grown that weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Extra large onions can, however, be obtained only by sowing seed early in the spring in the hotbed and transplanting to the open ground when plants are of sufficient size. Seed from English Prize-winning stock. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 ozs. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.



RED WETHERSFIELD



IMPROVED TELEPHONE

peas are decidedly larger. In quality, equal to any of the preceding, all of which compare favorably with the larger and later sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.15, bus. \$8.00.

LAXTONIAN. The Laxtonian Pea is a Telephone Pod on a Little Gem Vine. It is an early variety of superfine quality, and taken altogether is one of the best peas for the home gardener. It does not require bushing and for that reason can be planted close. Give this pea a trial and we are convinced that you will continue to plant it. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20 cts., pt. 30 cts., qt. 50 cts., 2 qts. 90 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.75, bus. \$12.00.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES OF TALLER GROWTH

MARKET SURPRISE. A new variety offered this season for the first time. This is a smooth seeded sort and like all of this class may be planted very early. It is the earliest maturing variety to date, vines growing to a height of about 30 inches, bearing abundantly pods 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, well filled with peas of the finest quality. Every garden large or small should give this new sort a trial. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.00., bus. \$7.50.

ALASKA, or EARLIEST OF ALL. Very popular with market-gardeners due to its uniformity in ripening. Nearly the whole crop can be gathered at one picking. Vine about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; bears abundantly pods which, though small, are always well filled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.40, bus. \$9.00.

FIRST AND BEST. Matures closely to Alaska, both peas and pods larger. Prices same as Alaska.

GRADUS. A remarkable variety, combining earliness with peas of largest size and best quality. Matures soon after Nott's Excelsior. Vine resembles the Telephone but is only 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, on rich land; productive. Pods 4 inches long, straight, slightly curved at end, light green, well filled. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.50.

THOMAS LAXTON. Vine of about the same height as the Gradus, of similar habits but much darker, hardier and more productive. More attractive and better filled with peas as large and equal in quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. 2.25, bus. \$8.50.

SECOND-EARLY MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES

ADVANCER. An old popular second-early sort. Vine about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, vigorous and productive. Pods of medium size, broad, well filled. Peas rather under medium size but of finest quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.85, bus. \$7.00.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM. Vine 24 to 28 inches, of vigorous habit, with good culture, productive. Pods, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches, broad, attractive, well-filled. Peas extra large and of finest quality. The tendency to sport has in a great measure been overcome in the improved strain which we offer. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

TELEPHONE. Extensively grown. Vine 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. On good soil, productive. Pods large. Peas above medium size, of best quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.50.

(PEAS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.)

GARDEN PEAS

Of the early smooth varieties, 1 quart will plant 150 feet of drill. Of the wrinkled sorts, a quart will plant about 100 feet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels will plant an acre.

Peas of the extra early, smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in the spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. The tall, late varieties need brush, wire or some other support. Though light, warm soil is desirable for the extra early varieties, peas generally produce a much larger crop on soil which is moderately heavy. By making the proper selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession one may have a full supply of the choicest green peas during the entire season.

Plant the early and dwarf varieties in drills 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 3 or 4 inches deep, but cover with but one inch of soil and fill trench gradually as plants grow. Plant the taller and later varieties in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 5 to 6 inches deep covering as already suggested. The tall, late varieties may be planted in double rows thus using the supports which may be set between for both rows.

PEAS BY PARCEL POST. The prices given here are for Peas at our counter or by express or freight, at customer's expense. If these are wanted by Parcel Post remit extra for postage at zone rates. Weight for $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 1 pt., 1 lb.; 1 qt., 2 lbs. See last page.

DWARF EARLY VARIETIES

AMERICAN WONDER. A well-known and popular variety of very dwarf habit; the earliest of the dwarf varieties. Prices, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.85, bus. \$7.00.

LITTLE MARVEL. The Little Marvel Pea in size and shape all podded is very similar to the Nott's Excelsior but far more prolific. It is of exceptionally fine quality and enormously productive. The pods of this pea are about 3 to 4 inches long. It should be planted in every garden. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 28 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.00, bus. \$7.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. The most popular of the dwarf varieties. Vine, larger and more productive than the American Wonder and bears earlier than Premium Gem. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.15, pk. \$2.00 bus, \$7.50.

PREMIUM GEM. An improved strain of Little Gem. Vine not quite so tall, more even in growth and more productive. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.85, bus. \$7.50.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR. The best of the dwarf varieties. The vine is of more vigorous growth than the Nott's Excelsior, a little taller, fully as productive and matures its crop nearly as early, while both pods and



LITTLE MARVEL

PEAS

Second, Early and Medium Late Varieties (Continued)

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A productive variety growing $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, pods dark green, larger than those of any other variety and well filled with large peas of unsurpassed quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.00, bus. \$7.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. Vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, productive. Pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches long, broad, well filled. Peas of medium size, much shriveled, of unsurpassed quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT. An old variety. Peas large but like all smooth Peas much inferior in quality to the wrinkled sorts. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bus. \$6.50.

YORKSHIRE HERO. Vine 26 to 30 inches, stout and branching, hardy and productive. Pods 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, broad, well-filled with peas of largest size, mealy, and of the richest flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 65 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.25, pk. \$2.25, bus. \$8.00.

EVERBEARING. In all respects very similar to, if not identical with, Yorkshire Hero. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.85, bus. \$7.

DWARF CHAMPION. A variety, claimed to be equal in quality to Champion of England. Both peas and pod are considerably larger and vine is only about 2 feet high. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., 2 qts. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.00, pk. \$1.85, bus. \$7.00.

QUITE CONTENT. Under favorable conditions the height is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large, heavy deep green foliage. Deep green pods usually in pairs, 6 inches to 7 inches long; each pod contains 9 to 11 large peas of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15 cts., pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., 2 qts. 75 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ pk. \$1.40, pk. \$2.75, Bus. \$10.00.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP

PARSNIP

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. 6 pounds are required for an acre.

CULTURE.—The Parsnip thrives on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich, but best on that which is rather light or sandy. Avoid the use of fresh manure, as, when used, roots are more inclined to be coarse, spongy and ill shaped. Seed germinates slowly, should be sown fairly early and immediately after ground is prepared—that is, before the soil has become dry. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, cover with one-half inch of soil and make latter firm by rolling or with back of hoe. Thin plants to three inches apart. We may mention that, under certain conditions, Parsnip seed will not germinate, notably when a driving storm immediately follows the planting. However unfortunate, the only recourse in such a case is to plow the land and sow again. Don't blame your seedsman, whoever he may be, for a result entirely beyond his control and for which nature only is responsible.

Of each variety we offer a choice selected strain. Each, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., 1 lb. 75 cts.

ARLINGTON LONG SMOOTH. Roots very long and smooth, with full crown; desirable for deep soils and, owing to the full crown, is less liable to rot if left in the ground through the winter than the Hollow Crown.

HOLLOW CROWN. Roots of medium length, thicker at the top or shoulder than the preceding; succeeds better on shallow or stiff soil; crown slightly depressed; does not, on this account, keep so well in the ground through the winter as the Arlington Long Smooth, but is more easily harvested and more extensively grown.

PARSLEY

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

CULTURE.—Parsley thrives in rich, mellow soil and, owing to the very slow germination of seed, succeeds best when seed is sown as early in the spring as ground can be worked. Sow in drills, one-half inch deep, 14 to 16 inches apart, and when well up, thin plants to 8 inches. It may be cut when 3 or 4 inches high, and if soil is of the required richness, will afford several cuttings during the season. The Moss Curled is perhaps slightly more curled, while the Double Curled is claimed by some to be the more productive of leaves and to better withstand dry weather.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. This is a prize winning English variety, very distinct. It makes remarkably handsome, compact plants and its leaves have the appearance of finely curled moss. The plant is quite hardy and very slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.25.

DOUBLE CURLED. Plants compact, very curly and finely cut; bright green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.25.

TRIPLE CURLED. A dwarf growing plant but very curly. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.25.



PARSLEY

PEPPERS

An ounce will produce from 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

The Pepper requires deep, rich, warm soil. Sow in hotbed or in the house early in April and transplant to open ground about the first of June. Set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and about 2 feet apart in the row. A liberal application of any fertilizer rich in nitrogen, made when plants are set in the open ground, or at first hoeing, will greatly assist the growth of the plants, increase the productiveness and improve the quality of the fruit.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET. The best of the small sorts. Its small red pods are so thickly set as to give it the appearance of a bouquet. Very ornamental, as well as useful. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

GIANT CRIMSON. The first to mature of the extra-large varieties and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The fruit averages heavier than any other large Peppers as the flesh is unusually thick. When matured the color is deep crimson, flavor very mild. The plant grows upright, is vigorous, larger than the Chinese Giant, and more productive. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE. Large, bell-shaped, thick-fleshed and less pungent than some other sorts. Good for filling. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Fruit very large, often 8 inches long by 2 in. diameter. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

RUBY KING. Large. Four to six inches long, symmetrical, very mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

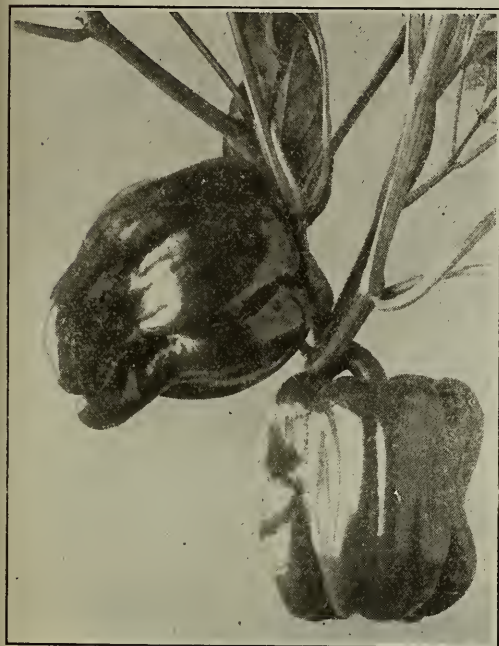
SQUASH, or TOMATO-SHAPED. Fruit flat or tomato-shaped, and somewhat ribbed, flesh thick and slightly more pungent than other large sorts, early and sure to mature. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Fruit very slim, pointed, about 4 inches long, and when ripe, bright red. Extremely pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

NEAPOLITAN. A great market variety on account of its earliness and productiveness. Grows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and is remarkably sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

RED CHILI. Used for making pepper-sauce. Pods bright red, slender, about 2 inches long and very pungent. Requires a long season; seed should be sown early in hotbed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

SHELL'S NEW QUALITY PEPPER. The originators of this pepper write the following: "It is a very attractive pepper, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the stem and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the other end." It is very productive and is especially valuable for the market-gardener. The plant has a very heavy and dense foliage, protecting the peppers from the first early frosts. It is very sweet. (almost as sweet as an apple). Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



BELL PEPPERS

PUMPKIN

One ounce will plant 12 to 18 hills.

SMALL SUGAR. The popular variety in New England for pies; fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD. Shape flat, skin of a rich cream color when ripe, flesh tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs., 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

MAMMOTH TOURS. One of the largest in cultivation, good for feeding stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. The standard variety for feeding stock. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

GOLDEN OBLONG. Pumpkins from 15 to 20 inches long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter, skin rich golden yellow, thin, but tough. Flesh light golden yellow, of fine quality. Keeps nearly as well as the hard-shell squashes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

QUAKER PIE. Fruits broad, pear-shaped to slightly oval; skin rich cream-buff; flesh fine-grained and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

JUMBO, or KING OF THE MAMMOTHS. The largest of all Pumpkins. Skin, orange-salmon; flesh bright yellow, very thick, fine grained and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.



GOLDEN OBLONG PUMPKINS

Seed Potatoes Grown for Seed by Seed Growers in Aroostook County, Maine



EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATO

All of our seed stock is grown for us by one of the most reliable growers in Aroostook County, Maine. The seed stock is carefully selected, free from rot and scab and also treated with Formaldehyde and Corrosive Sublimite. Our seed potatoes are also shipped in new hurlap bags for which we make no charge. The department of agriculture tells us that potato disease has been transmitted by the use of old, second-hand bags. We have been using new bags for several years. Stock that has had the careful treatment that ours has, is well worth the difference in price over common cooking stock. (Parties wishing for large quantities, will do well in writing us for special price.) Potatoes will be shipped as soon in the Spring as the weather will permit of their going in ordinary cars without freezing. It pays to change your seed stock each season. We wish our customers would give a first and possibly a second choice in case we should be out of varieties wanted.

IRISH COBBLER. An early, white-skinned variety, very short, thick, inclining to round. But few varieties, if any, combine earliness, size and production in as great a degree. The crop is ready for market about ten days earlier than the Early Rose; tubers are uniformly larger and in average production of large crops it is not equalled by any of the extra early varieties nor greatly surpassed in yield by any of the main crop varieties. The vine is very stocky and vigorous, not as liable to be affected with blight or to suffer by drought as most others. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

GOLD COIN. Productive and of unsurpassed quality. Very uniform in size, never over-large, but few small tubers. Form oblong, rather broad and thick. Skin almost white with just enough of a light golden tinge to make it distinct from the white-skinned varieties, and having that rich russet appearance generally considered an indication of good quality. Vine of strong, vigorous growth, not easily affected with blight. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

DELAWARE. Succeeds well in all soils. A valuable combination of size, yield and quality. White throughout. Shape oblong. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. One of the best early varieties. Color, pink and white mottled, smooth skin, an old standard. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

EARLY HARVEST. An early white-skinned variety of finest quality. A vigorous grower and great yielder. Said to bear shipping better in hot weather than most kinds. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

NEW QUEEN. Similar to the above but considered by many as being a better cooker. Next to Cobler this is the best early kind for general crop. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

EARLY ROSE. The standard early variety; color red; medium size, not inclined to grow large but a good seller in any market. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. An extra early variety, of good quality, cooking well as soon as it attains marketable size. In size, medium to large; color, light red or rose; form, round oblong, resembling the Ohio, and having the speck peculiar to the Ohio type. Keeps well. A good yielder. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

BURPEE'S EXTRA EARLY. Of the finest quality and good size. Tuber, oblong, white or very pale brownish skin; few and shallow eyes. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

CARMEN NO. 3. A handsome, round, white variety of the best quality; large, almost no small tubers. Claimed by the introducer to outyield any potato of its class. Vines large and vigorous, not troubled by blight or blight as much as those of other sorts. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

NORCROSS. A white-skinned variety which through the result of crossing two early varieties—Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron—matures at about the same time as the Green Mountain and is a worthy rival of that popular variety in productiveness. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. A white skinned variety of flat, oval form, smooth and attractive. Ripens slowly and is a good keeper. Quality excellent when well grown. This variety has been growing in popularity and is now the leader of this class, if not the most popular of all varieties for general crop. Pk. 90 cts., bus. \$3.15, bbl. \$8.50.

Hybridized Potato Seed

From the Seed Balls—Headquarters Stock

Millions never saw a Potato Seed Ball. Thousands have tried in vain to get the seed. Now is your opportunity. This unrivaled seed will produce an endless variety of new kinds. Your fortune may be in one of them. They are as easy to grow as tomatoes.



PHOTO OF POTATO SEED BALLS—ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE

It is from these that ALL valuable new varieties of Potatoes are produced.

Growing new and distinct Seedling Potatoes from the Seed-Ball Seed is intensely interesting. They will be the greatest curiosity of your garden. This seed will positively produce innumerable new kinds, colors, shapes, sizes, and qualities. The product will astonish you. Some may be of immense value and bring you a golden harvest. Every farmer, gardener, and bright boy should plant a few packets. You may be one of the lucky ones. Full directions on every packet.

Read These Extracts From Customers' letters.

"I grew 101 Potatoes from one plant of your Potato Seed. Every plant was a different variety." Mrs. Ellen Keener.

"I raised 50 Hills from one Packet; many kinds and colors; some early, some late. 94 Potatoes in one hill." J. H. Skinner.

"Your remarkable Potato Seed produced white, pink, red, purple, blue, cream, russet, and black potatoes." W. M. Johnson.

"Your Potato Seed is a wonder. I grew 115 different varieties from one Packet—the finest I ever saw." C. E. Flint.

"I grew 45 pounds of Seedling Potatoes from one Packet. I expect wonders from them next year." Thomas Lucas.

Pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts., 5 for 50 cts., 10 for \$1.00.

RADISH

An ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Radishes are now grown the entire year, and may be sown when desired in hotbeds with moderate heat, either in rows 6 inches apart or broadcast. Soil should be light and rich, preferably new soil and fine rotted turf and commercial fertilizer. Seed may be sown outside very early, as soon as ground can be worked, in rows 6 to 12 inches apart, as desired, and one-half inch deep. For our own use, we prefer that plants shall be thick, commencing to use roots when twice the size of a large pea and only thinning when plants are so crowded as to prevent the formation of roots of a size suitable for use. Grown in this way and used from the size noted to that of a small marble, roots are tender and crisp and never have the thick skin, so generally a feature of those found in our markets. If desired for some time, seed should be sown at intervals of two to three weeks. As with the hotbed, soil should be light and rich, if possible, that which has recently been in grass. Avoid the use of hot fresh manure and soil on which either radishes, turnips or cabbage were grown the previous year. Commercial fertilizers are much preferable and especially is nitrate of soda valuable in stimulating rapid growth, without which radishes are tough and stringy.

Prices of all varieties except where noted, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., 5 lbs. or over at 65 cts. per lb.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A small, round variety, with small tops; quick grower. Popular for forcing and outdoors. Deep scarlet.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE-TIPPED. Root nearly round, slightly flattened at bottom, bright scarlet with tip of clear white, early and attractive; suitable for forcing and outside planting.

WHITE ICICLE. The earliest, pure white, long, summer radish of most excellent quality. Roots when matured are 5 to 6 inches long by about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. One of the best outdoor summer radishes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

NON PLUS ULTRA, or DEEP SCARLET FORCING. One of the earliest; tops very small, especially suited for forcing. Color, deep rich red, form glohular.

SCARLET GLOBE. Root glohular, or slightly olive-shaped. Brilliant red, which it holds long after pulling. Though top is somewhat larger than that of some forcing varieties, it is more largely used for forcing than any other because less liable to be pithy and is also for this reason the popular variety with market-gardeners for outdoor planting. We offer a proved and unsurpassed stock.

CRIMSON GIANT. An early hut large, round or slightly glohular radish adapted for either forcing or outdoor cultivation. While it grows much larger than other forcing varieties it does not become pithy under glass, nor outdoors even when it is twice as large and older. Beautiful crimson-carmine, attractive and of fine quality.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. A stump-rooted radish, about 3 inches long. Bright scarlet, tipped white. An old favorite for home garden.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT-TOP. Once the most popular radish, but has been largely displaced by the round varieties, 6 to 8 inches long, ready to pull in twenty-five to thirty days from sowing.

EARLY WHITE GIANT STUTTGART. Root large, clear white, often 4 inches in diameter, does not become pithy until very late. Those not used for summer radish can be stored for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG. A fine summer variety, growing about 4 inches long and 2 inches thick. Pure white.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER. One of the hardiest and best for winter use.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. White flesh with black skin.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER. A popular winter variety, roots cylindrical, slightly larger at the bottom, terminating abruptly. Grows about one-half inch above ground. Color of upper part scarlet, shading to rose in lower portion. 6 to 8 inches long.



SCARLET GLOBE

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.

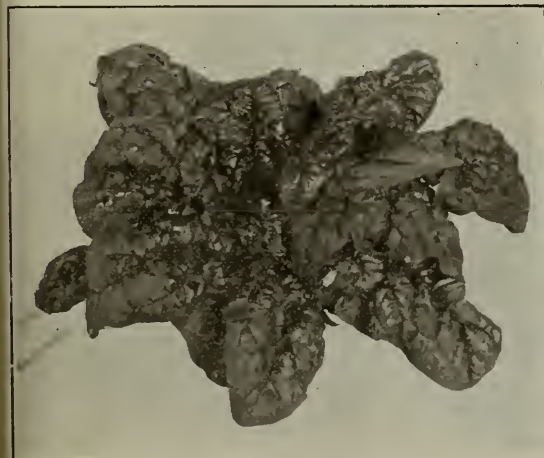
Sow early and deeper than parsnip, otherwise culture is the same and like that, roots, if desired, may be left in the ground through the winter, but should be dug very early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. Larger, of stronger growth, and less liable to grow prongy than the old Long White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

SPINACH

An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 14 to 16 pounds to the acre.

Spinach thrives only on rich land—the richer the better. For earliest use sow in August or September, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, covering seed one inch. Plants should stand 2 inches or more apart. Protect with a light covering of leaves or straw, which should be removed at first signs of a new growth in spring. For later or early summer use, sow as early as ground can be worked in the spring. The entire crop should be cut before hot weather, as after that the leaves become tough, stringy and of poor flavor. All at uniform prices unless otherwise noted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.



EARLY GIANT THICK-LEAVED SPINACH

ROUND THICK-LEAVED. Leaves, large, thick, fleshy and slightly crumpled. Extensively grown and used for both spring and fall sowing.

EARLY GIANT THICK-LEAVED. Leaves very large and thick, deep green, attaining a size suitable for use earlier than the preceding and plant grows to a larger size before running to seed.

LONG STANDING. A variety which matures early and remains in condition for use longer than most others. Leaves smooth, rich dark green.

VICTORIA. Leaves large, thick, very dark green, slightly curled in the center. A little later than Long Standing, but surpasses it in the desirable feature of remaining in condition for use for a long time. Especially desirable for spring sowing.

SAVOY-LEAVED, or BLOOMSDALE. The earliest variety and used almost entirely for fall sowing, as it runs quickly to seed in warm weather. Leaves of medium size, dark green, pointed and crimped.

LONG SEASON. A new variety claimed to surpass all others in its ability to withstand hot weather without running to seed. Leaves very dark green, much crumpled, thick, tender and succulent.

NEW ZEALAND. This is a plant of a different genus, entirely distinct from the common Spinach. It makes a much larger plant, thrives during hot weather, grows on all soil, rich or poor, and may be cut nearly all summer, new shoots growing when others are cut. As it takes a long time for the seed to germinate, it is preferable to sow in heat and transplant as plants will then reach a size from which the shoots can be cut much earlier than if sown in the open ground, but, as the plant is hardy or half-hardy, and it requires much less care, seed is probably more often sown outdoors. Plants should stand 3 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 18 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

SQUASH

An ounce of small seeded varieties will plant 30 to 40 hills; of the larger-seeded varieties, 12 to 15 hills.

The Squash is very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost and cold nights are passed. It thrives best in warm soil which can hardly be made too rich; manure should be worked well into the soil over the entire area, and hills should have a liberal quantity of that which is well rotted. To avoid borers it is more or less the custom to plant as late as possible and is often done as late as the middle of June; in such case, an application of commercial fertilizer or nitrate of soda greatly hastens the first growth. The early bush varieties are generally planted in hills about 5 feet apart, and the running varieties about 10. Thin to three plants to the hill.

HUBBARD. A well-known and favorite winter variety, more largely grown than any other. We offer a choice strain, considered by some of our customers to be superior to the popular Chicago Hubbard. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

CHICAGO, or WARTED HUBBARD. A selection of the Hubbard, with thickly warted shell. Equal in quality to that and generally considered to be of more attractive appearance. Of this also we offer a carefully selected strain unsurpassed by any we have ever seen. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

BOSTON MARROW. This grows larger than either of the preceding, but is not of so deep color. Skin, thin, yellow, with pinkish tint. Desirable for pies, not so dry as the Hubbard. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. An improvement on the old variety; larger, pure white and superior in quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

EARLY SUMMER CROOKNECK. For early planting the Crookneck type is used in New England to almost the exclusion of any other. This, while much smaller than the Mammoth Crookneck, is yet largely grown, many considering it of better flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. Vine larger and of more vigorous growth than the Summer Crookneck and fruit is twice as large, and deeper colored. Its large size and attractive appearance have made it popular with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW. Vines of bush habit, producing large, much elongated fruits. Dark green at first but becoming marbled with yellow as they mature. The young fruits when fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

FAXON. A very desirable variety for the home garden, very productive, of medium size, (five or six pounds), fine grained, dry, sweet, a good keeper, uniform in shape, but varied in color. This variation in color is a distinct feature of the squash. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

DELICIOUS. A fall and winter variety. Color, usually dark green but sometimes lighter in color and mottled; shell, moderately hard but very thin; flesh, thick, very fine grained, sweet and of finest flavor. Ever when not quite mature is in condition for use and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40.

MAMMOTH CHILI. The largest variety, attaining under high cultivation an enormous size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

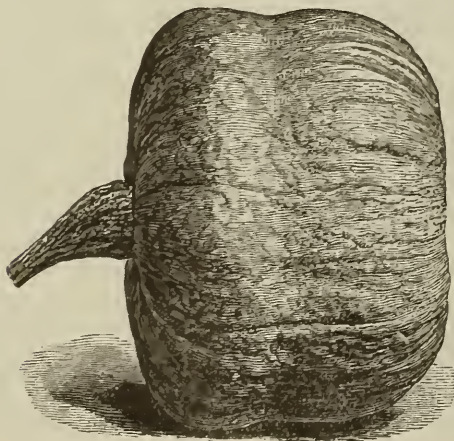
PROLIFIC MARROW (Dunlap's). The earliest fall variety, from a week to ten days earlier than any other Marrow. Color, deep orange; skin considerably pitted. Not so thick-meated as the Orange Marrow, no quite equal in quality, but especially desirable on account of its earliness and also because it is very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

ORANGE MARROW. An early variety, much like the Prolific Marrow in color and pitting, but is more nearly round, later, much thicker-meated, and of better quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

ESSEX HYBRID. A cross of the Hubbard and Old Turban, partaking somewhat of the features of both. Like the Hubbard, it is hard-shelled. In color it is like the Turban, but greatly improved in form. Flesh, thick, solid and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.



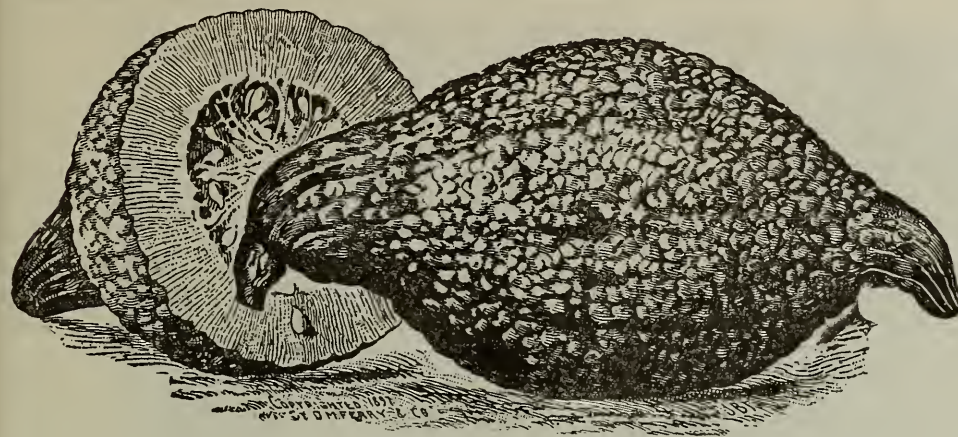
The above illustration is from a photograph of a Green Hubbard Squash grown in 1913, by Chas. Greenwood from our seed, weight 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.



ESSEX HYBRID



DELICIOUS



GOLDEN HUBBARD SQUASH

BAY STATE. Similar in shape to the Essex Hybrid, shell slate-colored and harder, and flesh is drier than of that variety. Very solid and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85 cts.

THE WARREN. Has a shell generally harder and thicker than the Essex Hybrid and the color is a deeper and richer orange while the quality is decidedly better. The Warren is now grown very extensively by market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

SQUASH—Continued

GOLDEN HUBBARD. A distinct sort, of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and a rich orange-red instead of the dark olive-green of the old Hubbard, while the flesh, which is thick, is a little deeper colored, of fully as good quality, fine grained and dry. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN BRONZE. A cross of the Bay State and Boston Marrow. In form the same as the last-named, with stem and blossom end precisely like that variety; also, having the peculiar wrinkled appearance of the skin like the Boston Marrow. Very uniform in size, and weighs about nine pounds. Skin dark grayish green with bronze on upper surface when ripe. Flesh bright yellow, fine grained, very sweet and of fine flavor. Matures early but keeps well, and the vine is very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.00.

BLUE HUBBARD SYMMES. The Symmes Blue Hubbard is an entirely distinct variety, resembling the Warty Hubbard in shape. It is a pale light-blue color, very thick meated, dry and very sweet, its eating qualities can not be surpassed. The Blue Hubbard is an exceptional heavy cropper, producing an extraordinary number of squashes, which, though not of the largest, are of even size, thus making it very easy to handle and market. It has excellent qualities, keeping with proper storage much longer than the Delicious. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

TOMATO

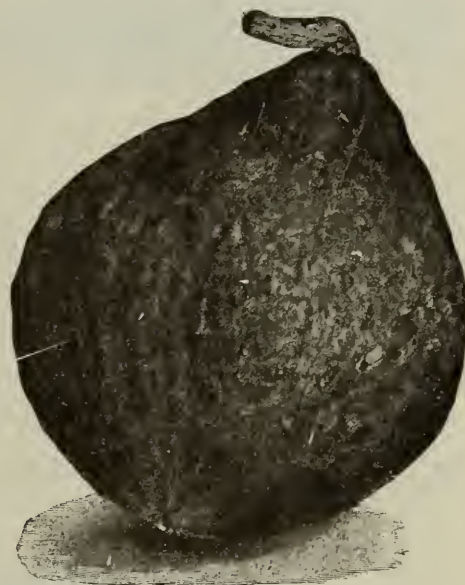
An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

SPARK'S EARLIANA. A deep red tomato. The vines are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches. This is an extra early tomato and the best so far produced. Very productive. Fruit fair size and firm. In test it ripened fruit in 108 days from date of sowing seed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

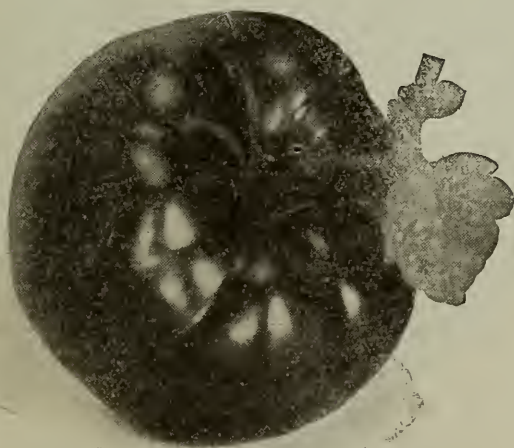
CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL. A second or medium early sort. Later than Earliana. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit solid and without hard core. Color, bright scarlet. A sort having great merit. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

ACME. Vine hardy and productive. Fruit in clusters of four or five, round, smooth and of good size; flesh, solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

DWARF CHAMPION. Sometimes sold as the "Tree Tomato." A second early, purplish pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vine about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruits, medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



GOLDEN BRONZE



DWARF STONE

DWARF 'STONE. Vine dwarf but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts the bright red fruits are of good color, exceedingly smooth and very solid. We consider this the best of the large fruited, dwarf tomatoes. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

EARLY DETROIT. This is considered the largest and best of the purple varieties. Vine is vigorous and very productive; fruits are purplish pink, smooth, uniform in size and are nearly globe shape. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 ozs. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

PONDEROSA. This is one of the largest smooth tomatoes. Color, deep purple. The fruit is exceptionally solid, having but few seeds and is quite free from acid. It is also an ideal variety for shipping. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

MATCHLESS. A large, smooth, bright red variety of excellent flavor, ripening well to the stem. Used in the east to quite an extent for main crop. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

JOHN BAER. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the earliest to ripen and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than the other very early varieties. It is a very valuable sort for market gardeners use. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts., 2 ozs. 85 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40. lb. \$5.00.



TOMATO BEAUTY

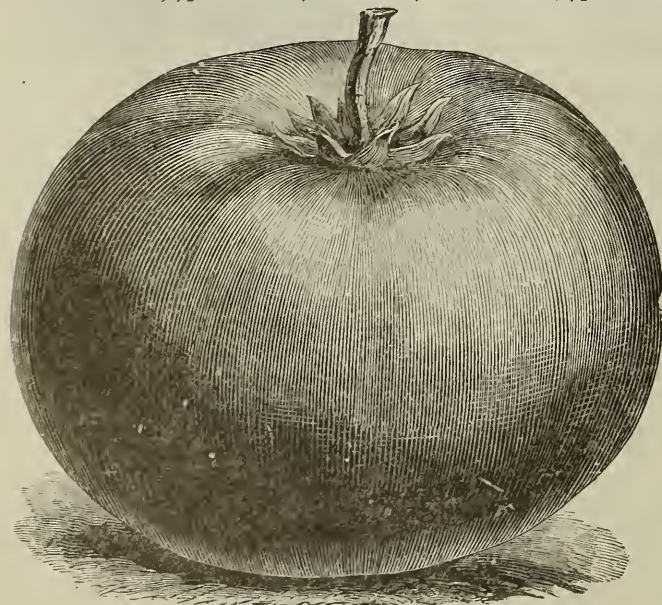
TOMATO

An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants

The Tomato succeeds best in light, warm soil, of medium fertility. Strong and rich soil tends to an overgrowth of vine, and if such is the only available soil, the vines would better be trained to stakes and pruned. And this method is an excellent one for any soil, as the fruits kept from the ground by pruning, are more open to the sun and ripen earlier, and the vitality, otherwise exhausted in unnecessary growth, is utilized in forming fruits of larger size, more nearly perfect in shape and of better quality. If this plan is adopted, select, when plant is about 10 inches high, the strongest branch and pinch off all others except this and the main stem. Care should be taken that the fruiting stems are not pinched off. Such, however, can soon be distinguished, as the buds form early. As the two stems grow, they should be tied at inter-

BEAUTY. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit, large, uniform in size, very smooth, and excellent flavor; color, purplish pink. The best purple sort. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

STONE. Vines vigorous and productive; fruit, large, smooth, deep red in color, and heavy. The best all around variety, where earliness is not important. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



THE STONE

vals of 8 or 10 inches to a stake driven deeply into the ground and which should be at least 6 feet high, as all varieties, except those of dwarf habit, will grow about as tall as this, and the most vigorous often much taller. The side branches which continue to start should be trimmed off. Seed should be sown in the hotbed or in the house in boxes, from six to eight weeks before time to set plants in the open ground, which, in this latitude is usually close to the first of June. When the plants have attained four leaves, transplant into the cold-frame, or, if seeds were sown in the house, into shallow boxes, allowing about four inches between the plants. Strong, stocky plants at time of setting can be obtained only by an unchecked growth, especially in the first stages, and plenty of air at all times. The dwarf sorts should be set in rows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row; the stronger growing varieties in rows 4 to 5 feet apart and at a proportionate distance in the row, unless intended to be staked and pruned, when they may be set somewhat closer.

PERFECTION. A smooth, blood red tomato. Ripens with Acme, and a week or ten days earlier than the Stone. A desirable sort for gardeners and canners who require a red tomato. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE. A large, purplish pink, globe-shaped or very nearly round tomato of excellent quality. Vine very vigorous and productive. Fruits rather uneven in size but very smooth and mature a little earlier than most main crop varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

IMPERIAL. Fruit large and very attractive, resembling the Beauty: is not quite so large, but ripens a little earlier, is always smooth and not surpassed in quality. Vine vigorous and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

BONNY BEST. This tomato has been tested and found eight to ten days earlier than the Chalk's Early Jewel and ripens about with the Earliaua. Very strong grower and the fruit is uniform and smooth; ripens evenly all over, excellent shipper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

COMET. Fruit medium size, scarlet. The heaviest yielder of the greenhouse sorts. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. 50 cts.

JUNE PINK. An extra early, purplish pink tomato, similar to the popular scarlet fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruits and time of maturing. This is a variety of exceptional value to market-gardeners who want an early, purplish pink tomato, either for home market or to ship; also desirable for planting under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts., 2 ozs. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10.

GOLDEN QUEEN. A very attractive variety. Fruit large, smooth, solid and we think of richer flavor than any of the standard varieties. Should be more largely grown for home use. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

RED PEAR. Fruit bright red, rather small, distinctly pear-shaped; of rich flavor and used largely for preserving. The stock we offer is the true pear-shaped, not the large red plum often sold for it. Pkt. 5 cts.

YELLOW PEAR. Identical with Red Pear, except in color. Clear rich yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.

YELLOW PLUM. Small, plum-shaped fruit of rich flavor. Desirable for preserving and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.

YELLOW HUSK, STRAWBERRY, or GROUND CHERRY. Fruit about the size of a small cherry, borne in husks; of very rich flavor; used only for preserves. Plant also distinct. Pkt. 5 cts.

TURNIP

An ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. If sown in drills one pound is required for an acre: if sown broadcast less seed is sufficient if sown evenly.

Turnips thrive in well-enriched, medium to light soil, succeeding best on land that was shortly before in grass, enriched at time of sowing with a liberal application of commercial fertilizer. They should not be grown on the same land two years in succession nor should they follow a crop of cabbage or radish. For early use seed should be sown as soon as ground can be prepared so that the roots will be of sufficient size before hot weather, which makes them tough and stringy. At best, early turnips are not very satisfactory. The main need for early varieties is for especially late planting, while for a long time it was held that July 25 was the latest date at which Turnips could profitably be sown, more seed is now sown after that than before, and good roots are often obtained from seed sown as late as September 1. The roots are much sweeter if they do not attain their size until after several hard frosts. The above regarding the time of sowing applies only to the English or common Turnips; the Swedes or Rutabagas, requiring a longer season, should be sown not later than July 15. The rows of the English varieties should be from 1½ to 2 feet apart and plants thinned to 4 to 7 inches, according to variety and its top-growth. These varieties are often sown broadcast and too often too much seed is used; a half-pound is sufficient for an acre if sown evenly. The Swedish varieties require more space, rows should be at least 2½ feet apart and plants should not be nearer than 10 inches. Seed of this class should never be sown broadcast.

EARLY SNOWBALL. Pure white, round, of medium size. Ready for the table six weeks after planting. Of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

EARLY WHITE MILAN. Roots flat, smooth and symmetrical, pure white. Top very small, upright, and compact, permitting close planting. The earliest and much the best of any extra-early white variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN. Differs from the preceding in that the roots are not quite so thick and are purple on top. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

EARLY PURPLE-TOP FLAT. A well-known variety and very extensively grown. Roots smooth, white, with the upper portion purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs or over, 50 cts. per lb.

EARLY PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. One of the handsomest varieties, the upper portion of the root being a purplish red, the lower pure white. A rapid grower, attaining a marketable size sooner than other large globular varieties. Of the best quality and an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs or over, 50 cts. per lb.



EARLY PURPLE TOP FLAT

WHITE EGG. More extensively grown than any other variety. White, egg-shaped, smooth and symmetrical, of medium size; flesh, firm, sweet and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts., 5 lbs. or over, 50 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY. Of globular form, medium size, skin rich orange; flesh, pale amber, very fine-grained, mild and sweet. One of the most attractive, of the best quality and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

YELLOW GLOBE. The standard yellow variety. The form is round, slightly flattened. Largely grown for stock, and to some extent for market. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

COW HORN, or LONG WHITE. Root long, slightly crooked and grows nearly half above ground. Clear white, except a little green at top. Though more largely used for feeding stock, it is a fine table variety, being tender, and of mild flavor. Of very rapid growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Swedish, Russian or Rutabaga

SWEET GERMAN. An old variety, yet largely grown, mainly for table use. Sweet and mild. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

WHITE FRENCH, or ROCK. Also an old and popular sort. Roots a little longer than Sweet German, but does not otherwise differ. Valuable for table or feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

BUDLONG. Originated in Rhode Island by Mr. Budlong, a very extensive grower of Rutabagas. Earlier and more nearly round than other white varieties of this class. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

BREADSTONE. An early variety, white, faintly colored at top; medium size, tender, mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

SHAMROCK. A popular English Yellow Swede. A decided favorite with our local trade. Has short neck, shape oblong. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. This is undoubtedly the finest variety of Purple-Top Rutabaga. It grows much larger than other American varieties, is, therefore, desirable for stock, but equally desirable for the table and market, as it is tender and sweet, and of very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

TOBACCO

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to growing in the Middle and Northern States. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

HAVANA. Leaf very thin, fine texture. Much used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Prices on quantities above one-quarter lb. are not postpaid. If wanted by Parcel Post, send postage at Zone Rates. See last page.



LONG ISLAND IMPROVED

GLADIOLUS

In diversity, beauty and magnificence, no other flower which can be so easily grown and with which success is so nearly certain, can at all compare with the Gladiolus. The range of colorings and marking is practically unlimited, and especially since the introduction of the thousands of new seedlings, may the claim be made that the varieties are numberless.

As a cut flower for vases, within the scope of the amateur no other flowers equal the Gladiolus in striking and effective appearance. And in lasting quality but few, if any, compare. If the spikes are cut when only the lower flowers are open they will last for a week, the upper buds opening when kept in fresh water as well or better than when left to open out doors.

Culture—Plant in full exposure to the sun. A light, moist soil one year from sod is the most desirable, but the Gladiolus thrives well in nearly all soils, the exception being a stiff, clayey one. While soil should be well enriched, avoid using fresh manure; use only that which is well rotted. Much the better way is to use land that was well manured the previous year, using none at the time of planting, but giving afterward one or two applications of commercial fertilizer. If possible avoid planting in the same place for three years.

If space is limited, bulbs may be planted in double rows, four inches between the rows and two inches apart in the row; they are, however, more generally planted in single rows about one foot apart, two, three or four inches deep, according to size. The first planting may be made by the middle of April, and successive ones till the first of June, but for late planting bulbs should be reserved.

Before the ground freezes dig up the bulbs, cut off the stalks closely and store in a cool, dry place. The old bulbs may be removed a few weeks later when convenient.

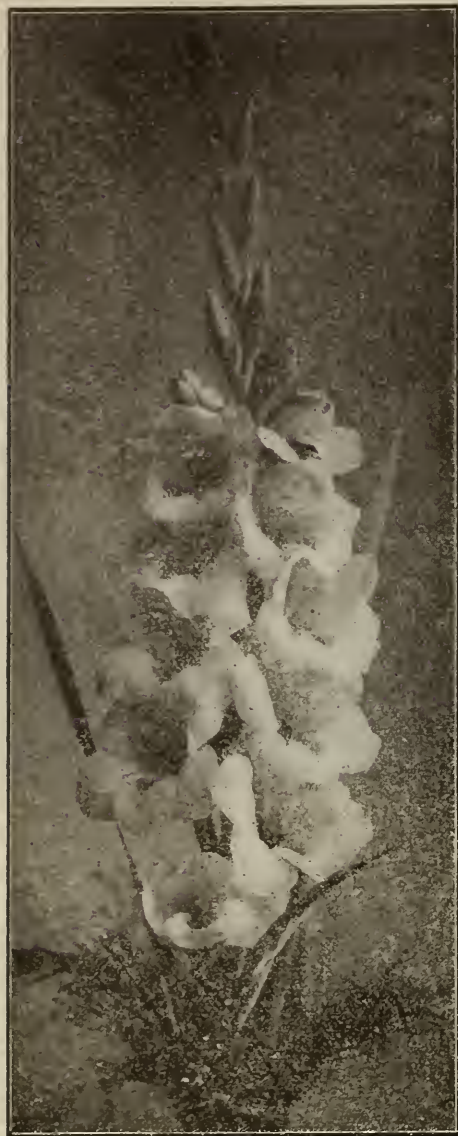
The Gladiolus bulbs which we offer are largely grown by us. Bear in mind, however, that by the term "first size" we do not mean that all are of equal size, as many of the choice varieties never produce large bulbs. Six sent at dozen rate: 50 at 100 rate: 250 at 1,000 rate. Postpaid at single and dozen prices.

AMERICA. One of the finest Gladiolus known. The plant is of vigorous growth, with luxuriant foliage and producing spikes two to three feet long. The flowers are very large and of an exquisite shade of soft flesh-pink. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$2.75.

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Rich, velvety maroon with white blotch in the throat; the darkest Gladiolus. A very handsome flower. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100, \$2.75.

EUROPA. The finest pure white Gladiolus. This new variety is of perfect form, produced on strong, stiff, tall spikes, usually bearing from 20 to 25 pure white blossoms. The flowers open very rapidly and it is not uncommon to have from ten to twelve of these open at the same time; the formation is very close and compact, making a perfect spike from the time when the first bud opens until the last. Each, 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100, \$8.00.

SCHWABEN. A variety of extreme vigor, many of the bulbs producing two or three flowering stalks which very often produce side branches besides. The stalk produces about 20 very large flowers, 6 to 8 usually open at one time. The color is the best of clear Canary yellow, shading to a soft sulphury yellow when opening. The center of the flower is a deep golden yellow with brownish carmine blotches. The foliage is very distinct, being broad, strong and of a rich green color. Certificate of merit in Paris, 1910. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100, \$7.00.



AMERICA

KLONDIKE

A lovely variety; pale yellow, with large blotch of vivid crimson-maroon in the throat. Of medium size and form, somewhat similar to the Lemoine type, but more open. The spike though rather slender, is wiry and straight; the foliage strong and healthy. Each 6 cts., doz. 60 cts., 100 \$4.00.

NIAGARA

In type the variety resembles "America," but the flowers appear to be somewhat larger, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. In color the flowers are a delightful cream shade with the two lower petals or segments blending to canary yellow. The throat is splashed with carmine, and the lower ends of the outside petals are also blushed with carmine. Destined to lead in the cream colored varieties. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON

One of the most exquisitely colored and formed Gladiolus in our entire list. In addition, the size of bloom is not exceeded by any other. The color is a delicately flushed salmon-pink, the color extending to the reverse side of the petal as well as in the center. The blooms are wide open and are arranged individually on the very slender but wiry stems. Each flower is doubly enhanced by a rich maroon blotch on the three lower petals. Each 15 cts., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$10.00.

PANAMA

A new seedling of "America" which resembles the parent variety in every way except that it is a much deeper pink. A grand variety which evokes words of praise wherever exhibited. Awarded First-Class Certificate by Newport Hort. Society, September 16th, 1911. Spike very long with flowers large and well arranged. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

PEACE

The flowers are a beautiful white, the inside of the petals feathered pale lilac; it is not an early bloomer, but if planted with other varieties will flower about the time they are finished. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

SULPHUR KING

This splendid variety is generally conceded to be the finest clear yellow yet introduced. It produces extra long spikes, well filled with its attractive flowers which are of good size. Each 15 cts., doz. \$1.50, 100 \$12.00.

"KUNDERDI GLORY"

A Type of Gladiolus with Ruffled Petals

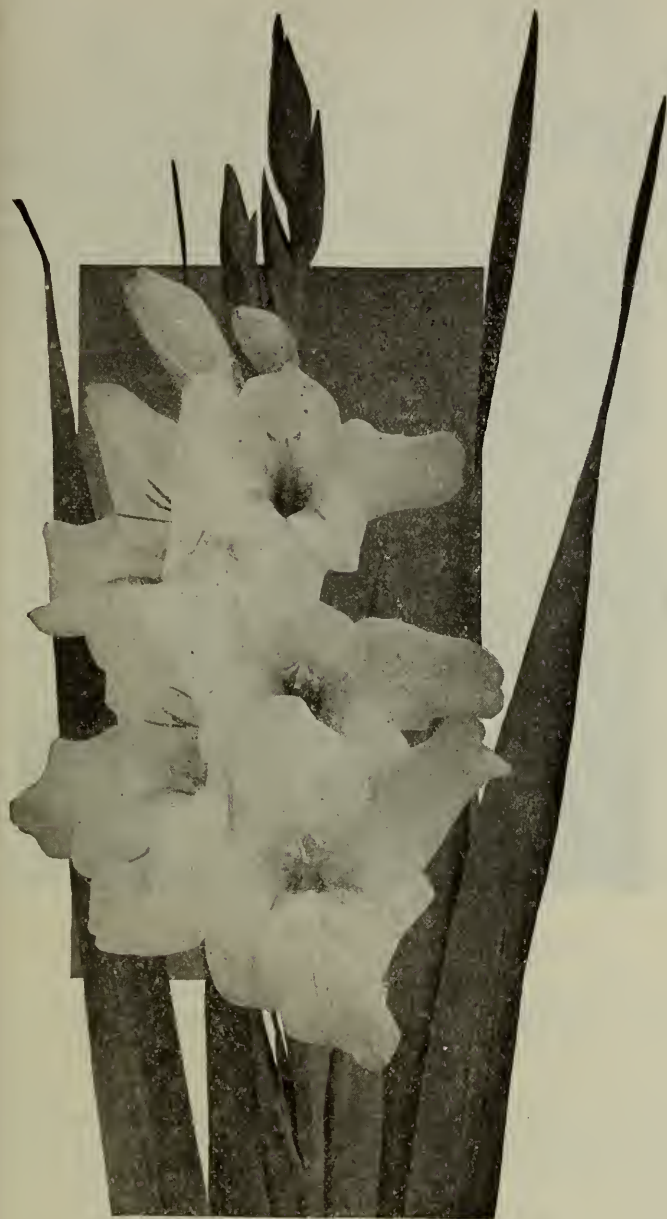
This is a very distinct type, each petal being beautifully ruffled and fluted, a feature especially noticeable in orchids and which gives to the Glory a refined and delicate beauty quite beyond the most beautiful of the best of the older types. The broadly expanded flowers are borne in pairs, all facing one way, on straight, strong stalks fully $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. From three to six, and sometimes eight flowers are open at one time. The color is a delicate cream-pink with a most attractive crimson stripe in the center of the lower petals. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFER

America, Empress of India and Europa. Each one of the best of its color as shown on front cover. Collection sent postpaid on receipt of price.

4	Bulbs each (1 doz.)	of the three above named Gladiolus	50 cts.
8	" (2 doz.)	" " " " " "	90 "
12	" (3 doz.)	" " " " " "	\$1.25

GLADIOLUS—Continued



PEACE

ATTRACTION. Deep, dark rich crimson, with a very conspicuous large pure white center and throat. At once a most beautiful and attractive sort. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

AUGUSTA. Flowers are of perfect paper-white with a slight pink shade on lower half of the petal. The spike is set solid and perfect with the flowers from top to bottom. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

BARON HULOT. Good sized flower, well arranged on straight spikes; color, dark violet bordering on blue. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

BRENCHLEYENSIS. This is an old standard sort, and one of the best for bedding, where one shade of good scarlet is desired. Large bulbs. Each 5 cts., doz. 35 cts., 100 \$2.50.

ELECTRA. Bright scarlet, shaded rich, rosy pink, light cream band, excellent. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

GIANT PINK. Large flower, dark-pink shade with brilliant throat marking of dark red; tall, strong grower; flowers well arranged, with many open at the same time. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

GLORY OF HOLLAND. Very fine, white, tinted rose. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

HALLEY. Delicate salmon-pink predominates, with a slight rosy tinge, lower petals have a creamy blotch, with a bright red stripe in center. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

HOLLANDIA. A new variety, which surpasses most others in length of spike and bearing an unusual number of well-arranged flowers, many of which are open at once. A lovely pink shade, tinted yellow. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

LILLY LEHMAN. White, rose tinted. An elegant flower. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

WORCESTER MIXED

A mixture of our own preparation comprising many named varieties, selections from all classes, unsurpassed in diversity of both colors and types and in quality of flowers. Includes a good proportion of white and light shades and well balanced generally in proportion of colors. We consider this mixture the best value we offer. 25, 75 cts., 100 \$2.75, 1,000 \$20.00 second size, 25, 50 cts., 100 \$1.50, 1,000 \$9.00.

CHOICE MIXED

A mixture containing a good proportion of white and light varieties and well balanced generally. It has been our purpose to make the Choice Mixed as much like the Worcester as possible for the price, and as with that, our work has been one of constant improvement; it is of greater value now than ever before. 25, 50 cts., 100 \$1.85, 1,000 \$12.00.

BURBANK'S SEEDLINGS MIXED

This is a wonderful collection of new varieties produced by Mr. Luther Burbank from seed. This mixture came to us direct from him and we have grown these carefully until at this time we have a sufficient quantity to offer to our trade. In this mixture will be found many new colors and shades, including many with varied markings. Flowers are all of immense size. We feel satisfied that we have never before offered a mixture to compare with them. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.50.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A new variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty; the color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

PINK BEAUTY. Bright carmine rose with darker blotch on lower petals, early. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

PRINCEPS. Of immense size, dazzling scarlet with white blotch on lower petals. Spike 3½ to 4 feet high, stout and always straight. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

WILLY WIGMAN. (First-class certificate.) Creamy white, scarlet blotched, extra large bloom. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, 100 \$7.00.

WHITE SANDISONI, or SNOWBANK. Pure white, except slight stain of carmine at base of petals. Flowers of medium size. A lovely variety. Each 5 cts., doz. 40 cts., 100 \$3.00.

Decorative Dahlias

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted.

This class includes all large, loose-flowering varieties which do not properly belong to the Cactus class. They are of very free-blooming habit and flowers are usually of the largest size.

BLACK PRINCE. Very dark maroon, nearly black.

JACK ROSE. Brilliant crimson-red, similar in shade to the well-known "Jack" rose. One of the best for cutting. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.

JEANNE CHARMET. A pleasing shade of violet-rose on a lighter ground. A splendid flower for cutting. Each 20 cts., doz. \$2.00.

OBAN. Rosy-lavender suffused silvery-fawn. A fine large flower and plant blooms profusely.

MME. VAN DEN DAEL. Finest soft pink, very large. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.

PEARL DE LA TETE D'OR. Pure white, often having a light purple tinge, notched petals, fine and free, best white decorative, good for Florists' use.

MINOS. Rich, velvety maroon.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. White, very faintly tinged with rosy lavender, petals quilled. Each 20 cts., doz. \$2.00.

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE DOUZON. Orange-red, of giant size, blooms freely.

YELLOW COLOSSE. Gigantic flowers of pure primrose-yellow, best yellow decorative to date. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.

W. W. RAWSON. The popularity which this novelty has acquired in this short time speaks in itself for the superior feature of this flower. The petals towards the center are quilled similar to the Grand Duke Alexis, toward the outer part they are more open and flat. The color is pure white, overlaid with amethyst-blue. This wonderful combination gives it the appearance of a delicate lavender. The flowers measure from seven to nine inches in diameter. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.



W. W. RAWSON



(See page 45 for description)

POMPON, OR BOUQUET DAHLIAS

12 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Small-flowered varieties; the best of all for cutting, blooming more freely and usually having extra-long stems. The flowers are of the same form as the Show Dahlia.

Ariel. Orange-buff.

Little Bessie. Creamy white.

Alewine. Delicate pink, tinted lilac.

Pure Love. Lilac.

Catherine. Bright yellow.

Prince Charming. Cream, tipped purple.

Darkness. Dark maroon.

Snowclad. Small, white, free.

Fairy Queen. Sulphur, edged pink, very free.

Vivid. Bright scarlet.

Fashion. Bright orange.

MIXED DAHLIAS

Postpaid, 90 cts. per doz.: by express, 80 cts. per doz., \$1.50 for 25, \$5.00 per 100.

These include some of our best varieties, those of which labels have been lost, and at times, varieties of which we have a surplus. While all classes are usually included, we give no guarantee that any lot sent out will include all, nor should it be understood that the customer is privileged to order those of any one class. We shall, however, endeavor to send a good assortment of colors, and are sure the mixture will be found very satisfactory.

We do not pay postage on quantities above one-quarter pound. See Parcel Post rates, last page.

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

Never before has a new type of flower been received with so much popular acclaim as has been accorded the Peony-flowered Dahlia. This new type was originated only eight years ago in Holland and is today the Dahlia of the future because of its grace and beauty, remarkable freedom to flower and length of stems, all of which combine to make it an ideal garden variety.

GERMANIA. Wine color, dark velvety-crimson, shaded with yellow; long, straight stems; height 4 feet. 25 cts. each.

J. W. JANSSEN. Rosy-salmon with a shade of yellow; an elegant flower, borne on stout erect stems never less than 2 feet in length; a rich and pleasing shade. 25 cts. each.

LA RIANTE. The finest sort for mass effect or hedges; plants grow 3½ feet high and their flowers are borne on enormously long stems, in clusters from 2 to 4, far away from the foliage; color a deep pink. 25 cts. each.

PRISCILLA. A seedling from the well-known dahlia "Souvenir de Gustave Douzon." Color, a light orange-scarlet. 25 cts. each.

QUEEN EMMA. Soft lavender-pink; of refined form and good keeper. 25 cts. each.

QUEEN WILHELMINA. The most satisfactory pure white flower; the petals are elegantly twisted and are of glistening white; the plant is extremely free blooming and makes a splendid companion for "La Riente" as a hedge plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DAHLIAS

A Selection of Choice Varieties. The Best of the New Kinds that are Good.

All Dahlias are sent postpaid at prices quoted. If desired by express, 10 cts. may be deducted from dozen price.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. except where otherwise noted.

SHOW DAHLIAS include all large close-flowering varieties of a single color, and those in which the ground color is of a lighter shade than the edges or tips.

FANCY DAHLIAS include all striped, large, close-flowering varieties and those in which the ground color is darker than the edges. These varieties are, however, somewhat variable and often show but a single color.

ACQUISITION. Deep, rich shade of lilac, with large flower on long stems.

A. D. LIVONI. Clear shell-pink, of perfect form, medium size, very profuse. An old variety, but still very popular.

DR. KIRKLAND, or CUBAN GIANT. Dark crimson, of fine form and largest size. Each 20 cts., doz. \$2.00.

GOLDEN AGE. Pure sulphur-yellow.

IMPERIAL. Deep purplish-maroon.

LUCY FAWCETT. Pale yellow, striped pink.

MERLIN. Bright orange-scarlet, finest scarlet to date, very free.

METEOR. Bright red, very large.

NUGGET. Orange, heavily tipped scarlet, very large, free and showy.

QUEEN VICTORIA, or MARY D. HALLOCK. Canary yellow, very fine.

ROBERT BROOMFIELD. Pure white, large flower, very free.

STORM KING. Pure white; of medium size, but blooms profusely; very desirable.

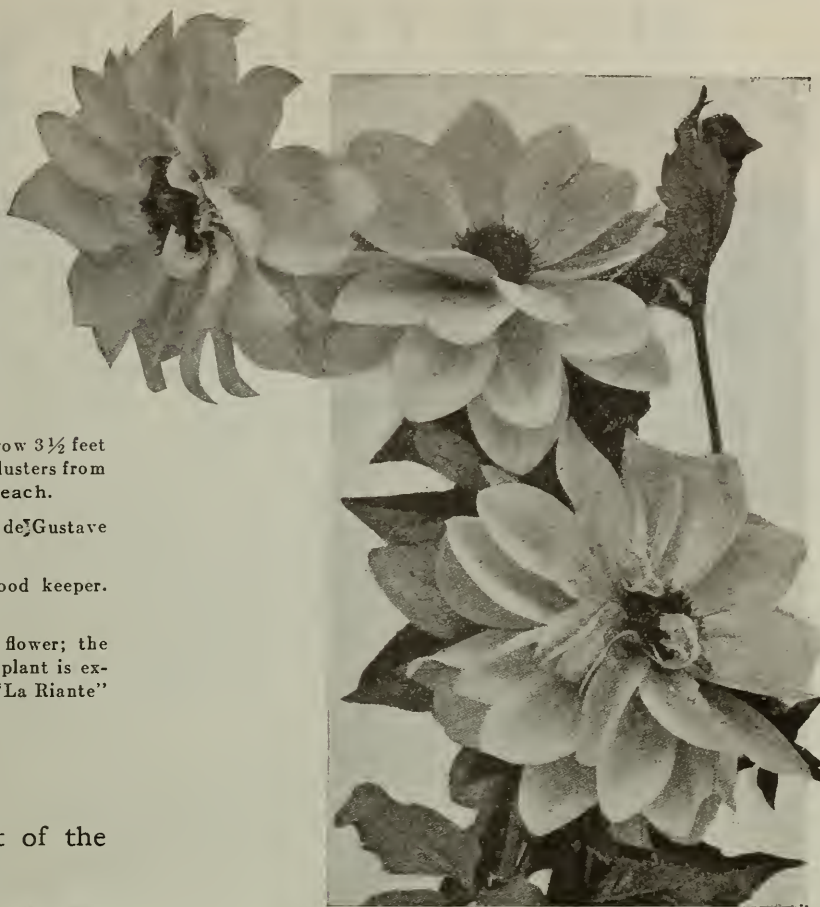
Cactus Dahlias. Choice Standard Varieties

This class is of comparatively recent introduction, and is entirely distinct from any other class. The flowers are loosely and artistically formed, and very irregular, resembling the Chrysanthemum. Petals long, twisted, and terminating in a point. Some varieties possess nearly straight petals, others are gracefully incurved.

Except where otherwise noted, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ALIGHT. Rich deep orange-scarlet, very large, free.

BORNEMANN'S LIEBLING. Delicate soft rose-pink.



PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIA

CAPSTAIN. Soft red, tinted apricot, free and perfect.

CLARA G. STEDWICK. Clear bright salmon, large and very free.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. A pleasing blending of salmon-pink and amber; of finest form, flowers profusely under all conditions and is perhaps the most desirable of all Cactus varieties.

CREPUSCULE. Pale orange-yellow, the outer petals deepening to deep amber-buff, refined flower of beautiful shape; large, early and very free blooming; excellent for exhibition. Price 25 cts.

EARL OF PEMBROKE. Bright plum, profuse.

EUREKA. Rich deep-purple, fine and free, one of the best.

FLORADORA. Bright blood-red, remarkably free blooming. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.

FORBES ROBERTSON. Light orange

F. H. CHAPMAN. A deep orange-yellow, of extra fine form, large.

FRED COBBOLD. Bright crimson, large and free, gorgeous.

GEN. BULLER. Rich, velvety crimson, tipped white, attractive.

GENISTA. Deep amber, shaded gold, one of the most effective.

ICEBERG. Ivory-white, petals long and narrow, good. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.

J. H. JACKSON. The best dark dahlia to date, almost black.

KING EDWARD VII. Bright cherry-red; fine, blooms freely.

KREMILDE. Soft pink, center nearly white. Popular with florists.

LADY C. CAMPBELL. Yellow at base, tipped orange.

LADY FAIR. Primrose, tinted soft pink, very novel type.

MADAME DE LUCCA. Golden yellow, shaded orange at tips. Each 25 cts., doz. \$2.50.

MARY SERVICE. Pinkish apricot, or heliotrope; very free flowering.

MRS. GEO. CASELTON. Blackish maroon, one of the best.

MRS. MURRAY IND. Bright rose, very large.

OCTOPUS. Nearly white, slightly tinged lavender.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. Rich, deep orange, with yellow center.

PRINCE OF YELLOWS. One of the best yellows for cutting.

STANDARD BEARER. Fiery scarlet, free.

BEST QUALITY CANNAS

Good strong plants in pots, and dormant bulbs. The following is a list of the best varieties.
Dormant roots until April 15th only.



All at the uniform price, dormant roots, dozen postpaid 60 cts., by express, dozen 50 cts.
Good, strong plants in 4-inch pots, dozen \$1.00; 100, \$7.50. Not less than
three plants of any variety at dozen price.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER. Brilliant crimson, deeper when fully open. Green foliage, 6 ft.

ALSACE. Delicate sulphur-yellow, changing soon to creamy-white. Green foliage, 4½ ft.

ALEMANIA. The outer petals are scarlet, with a broad yellow border. Inside of blooms scarlet and dark red. Green foliage, 4 to 5 feet high.

BEAUTE POITEVINE. Brilliant crimson, with scarlet shadings. Compact, very free flowering. Green foliage, 3 feet high.

BRANDYWINE. Foliage luxuriant and of the darkest hue. Flowers large intense wine-red, beautifully mottled with deep crimson; two or three petals sometimes narrowly edged with bright gold. 4 to 5 feet high.

CHAS. HENDERSON. Deep but brilliant crimson, yellow flame at throat. A standard bedding variety. Green foliage, 4 feet high.

DAVID HARUM. A very fine, brilliant vermilion. Has bronze foliage and is very free flowering. One of the finest bronze varieties for bedding, 3½ ft.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. This is decidedly the darkest and richest colored Canna in existence. A deep, rich crimson-maroon. Green foliage, 4 to 5 feet high.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Yellow, spotted with red. One of the best. Green foliage, 4 feet high.

GLADIATOR. Enormous trusses of blooms. Flowers bright yellow, thickly spotted crimson; valuable bedding kind. Green foliage, 4 feet high.

ITALIA. The coloring is gorgeous in the extreme. Rich golden-yellow with patches of brilliant reddish-crimson and irregular spots on upper petals. Green foliage, 6 feet high.

KING HUMBERT. Truly a king among the cannas, its majestic growth is doubly enhanced by a massive coppery scarlet flower and the broad deep bronze foliage. It grows 4 feet high and is splendid as a center, edged with a dwarf yellow canna.

LOUISIANA. Strong, vigorous grower; attains a height of 7 feet; producing a dense mass of glossy, green foliage and large, vivid scarlet flowers.

MADAME CROZY. A very popular variety. Crimson-scarlet, bordered with yellow. Green foliage, broad and massive. Often blooms when a foot high, 4 feet high.

MUSAFOLIA. This is one of the finest foliaged cannas, with enormous musa-like leaves, of a dark green, bronze-tinged color, the edges of the leaves beautifully banded with bronze-purple.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. Deep, rich crimson-scarlet, with a border of canary yellow. Green foliage, 3 feet high.

ROBUSTA. Grown extensively wherever foliage effects are desired. Will grow 6 feet high; large, handsome bronze leaves.

SHENANDOAH. A splendid red or bronzed-leaved sort, beautifully veined and tinted, and bears fine, large trusses of salmon-pink flowers. Blooms early and abundantly, 6 feet high.

WYOMING. Might be called King of the Giants, for it is one of the most majestic, with the double attraction of having a luxuriant growth of rich purple foliage. Above this are borne great plumes of massive orange-colored blossoms, true orchid-shaped with large rounded petals.

BEGONIAS, TUBEROUS-ROOTED

These are, perhaps, the most beautiful of all low-growing bedding plants, and are not, as commonly thought, of difficult growth. They require a rich, mellow soil, shaded from the direct rays of the sun during the hottest part of the day. Tubers should be started early in the house and plants set in the open ground about June 1. They will bloom soon and profusely and continuously until frost. **SINGLE VARIETIES.** White, Pink or Rose, Red, and Yellow and Scarlet. Each 6 cts., doz. 60 cts.

DOUBLE VARIETIES. Same colors. Each 10 cts., doz. \$1.00, postpaid.

MADEIRA VINE

A rapid-growing climber with beautiful, thick, glossy wax-like leaves and bearing profusely in graceful feathery racemes, white flowers which have a fragrance resembling mignonette. Plant when ground becomes warm. Store tubers in a cold, dry place during winter. Postpaid, each 5 cts., doz. 50 cts.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM. ELEPHANT'S EAR

A very large-leaved tropical plant of rapid growth. In warm, rich, moist soil, large bulbs will send up several stalks about 5 feet high, with leaves 2½ to 3 feet long and about 20 inches wide. Very ornamental, planted either single or in groups.

MAMMOTH BULBS. each 25 cts., 3 for 65 cts., doz. \$2.40.

LARGE BULBS. each 15 cts., 3 for 40 cts., doz. \$1.40.

If desired by mail, add for postage 15 cts and 10 cts. each, according to size.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. BLEEDING HEART

An old, well-known perennial bearing graceful racemes of rosy-red flowers, with protruding white inner petals. Postpaid, each 20 cts., doz. \$2.00.

FLOWER SEEDS

Cultural Suggestions

Though some seeds need special treatment, the following general directions for outdoor culture apply to all. Make the soil fine and even by digging and raking. Though seeds should not be sown nor ground worked when it is wet and soggy, moisture is essential to the successful germination of seeds; therefore sow only on freshly worked soil. If the season is hot and dry, and soil has become dry to some depth, water profusely several hours before planting, rather than at time of sowing. Sow in rows that the young plants can be easily seen, and each lot of seeds at a uniform depth, which should generally be four to six times the diameter of the seed. Make the soil over the seeds firm. This is very important, as it prevents, to a great degree, the escape of moisture. If weather following is hot and dry, it may be necessary to water. Water thoroughly; and, once commenced, regularly or not at all. A mere sprinkling, irregularly done in hot weather, allowing the soil to become dry at times, does more harm than good, as it causes a hard crust to form, through which, if the seeds germinate, the fine tender growth of the young plants can not penetrate. Some plants do not bear transplanting well, so seeds should be sown where plants are to remain. Seeds of most plants may however, be sown in beds and the young plants transplanted, if desired. Transplanting is, of course, more easily done in rainy weather, but, if necessary, can be safely done in hot, dry weather by giving the soil a good soaking, and then shading the plants for a few days. Give frequent but shallow cultivation. Keep in mind that the main object of cultivation is to assist the growth of the plant, and not to simply destroy weeds. Shallow cultivation conserves moisture by converting the top soil into a fine mulch.

FLOWERING PLANTS ARE CLASSIFIED AS ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, flower and die in one year.

HARDY ANNUALS can usually be sown as soon as the ground is worked in the spring.

BIENNIALS grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next, though some bloom the first season when sown early.

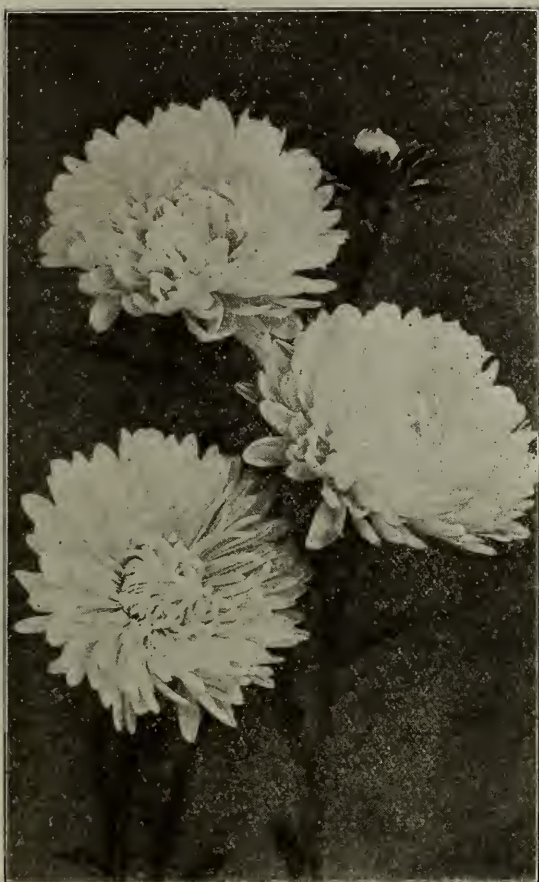
PERENNIALS live for a number of years, blooming annually after the first season, although some will flower the same year if sown early.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS and **PERENNIALS** require winter protection of plants.

HOW TO ORDER

When ordering, always give catalogue variety number: and while it is not necessary to give name it often serves to indicate more fully what the customer desires, as in the event of the number and name differing, we always send the variety indicated by the name as probably the one desired.

All Flower Seeds by the packet, fraction of an ounce, ounce and quarter-pound, sent postpaid at prices quoted. In larger quantities, by the half-pound and pound, they will be sent at option of the customer, either by mail, postpaid, or by express at customer's expense, as per quotations.



GIANT BRANCHING ASTERS

ASTERS

Our Aster seeds, procured from the most noted American and European growers, are of unsurpassed quality. This popular annual thrives in nearly all soils if well enriched. Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring, in this latitude usually by the last of April. The first week in May is early enough, as plants from seed sown then will usually be through blooming before frost. Good blooming plants are often grown from seed as late as the middle of June, but when sown so late as this, the early varieties are preferable and the plants should be grown in rich soil, with the best of care.

1 QUEEN OF THE EARLIES, or EARLIEST PARIS WHITE. One of the earliest white Asters; stems long; fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. \$1.50.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET. A very early-blooming strain, which, though plant is only $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, bears from ten to fifteen well-formed, medium-sized flowers on long stems. Much used by florists.

4 White. 5 Rose. 6 Light Blue. 7 Pink. 8 Crimson. 9 Mixed Colors. Each, pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. \$1.25.

15 EARLY SNOWDRIFT. An extra-early variety. Plant of slender growth, having but few and narrow leaves, bearing in profusion on long, upright stems, large pure white flowers of very feathery and graceful appearance, and always full and double. Of American origin. Originator's stock. Pkt. 15 cts.

20 DAYBREAK. Flowers very large and full, and borne on long stems, color a beautiful shell-pink. The plant blooms early and profusely, and is of strong and compact habit. Very popular. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$3.50.

21 PURITY. Pure White. A desirable companion to Daybreak. Identical in form of flower and general habit. Blooms at the same time. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$3.50.

23 LAVENDER DAYBREAK. Soft, clear lavender. Of same type as Purity and Daybreak. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$4.00.



AMERICAN BRANCHING

ASTERS (Continued)

VICTORIA. Considered for a long time one of the finest types, and improved in recent years. The flowers are large, double, imbricated, having petals which curve outward like those of the show dahlia. Bears freely, beautiful long-stemmed flowers.

- 62 Mixed Colors. A superb mixture. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$2.75.

WASHINGTON (Giant Victoria). Flowers similar to Victoria, but larger; much used for exhibition. 2 feet.

- 65 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45 cts., oz. \$3.00.

GIANT BRANCHING COMET. Distinct and valuable; flowers resemble the Japanese chrysanthemum. Not only larger, but petals are longer and somewhat broader than the old Comet section. The plant is of vigorous, luxuriant growth and produces freely its long-stemmed, graceful flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.

- 70 White. 71 Light Yellow. 72 Azure-Blue. 73 Rose. 74 Light Blue and White. 75 Crimson. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.

- 80 Mixed colors. Many colors and shades. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$2.00.

- 81 **MIKADO PINK.** In type, Mikado Pink belongs to the Comet class. Petals are narrow, very long and gracefully reflexed. In color it is a most exquisite shade of shell-pink. Strong-growing, free-branching, long-stemmed plants. In growth these plants are unusually vigorous for their type. It is not uncommon to find plants with a dozen long, strong, graceful stems, each crowned with flowers from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.

- 82 **MIKADO WHITE.** Similar in every respect to Mikado Pink except color, the flowers having the same deep, fluffy form, and the plant the branching habit ascribed to the above. Blooms at the same season. Each is the best of its color in the Comet class. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.

HOHENZOLLERN. A remarkable new strain of the Giant Comet type. The flowers are considerably larger and the petals are more curled. They are borne on long stems and are very graceful; of enormous size; closely resembling chrysanthemum. Of robust branching habit, and blooms earlier than the Giant Comet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

- 85 White. 86 Light Blue. 87 Rose. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts.

- 90 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$2.00.

CREGO. Of the Comet type; similar to Hohenzollern but flower is much larger, petals twisted and curled into a very fluffy effect.

- 95 Shell Pink. Pkt. 15 cts.

- 96 White. Pkt. 15 cts.

- 104 **LAVENDER GEM.** Of the Ostrich Feather type. Flowers large and remarkably free from single and semi-double specimens. The feathery effect is increased in a large proportion of the flowers by long, partly tubular florets, irregularly cut and slashed. The color is an exquisite shade of lavender, which deepens with age. The plant branches close to the ground and blooms profusely and very early. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

AMERICAN BRANCHING. A superior late-blooming strain of American origin. The flowers are of the largest size, borne on long, graceful stems, often 15 or more inches in length, are exceedingly beautiful and unsurpassed for cutting. The plants are of extra-large and strong growth, and bloom profusely. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

- 108 White. 109 Pink. 110 Lavender. 111 Crimson. 112 Purple. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.00.

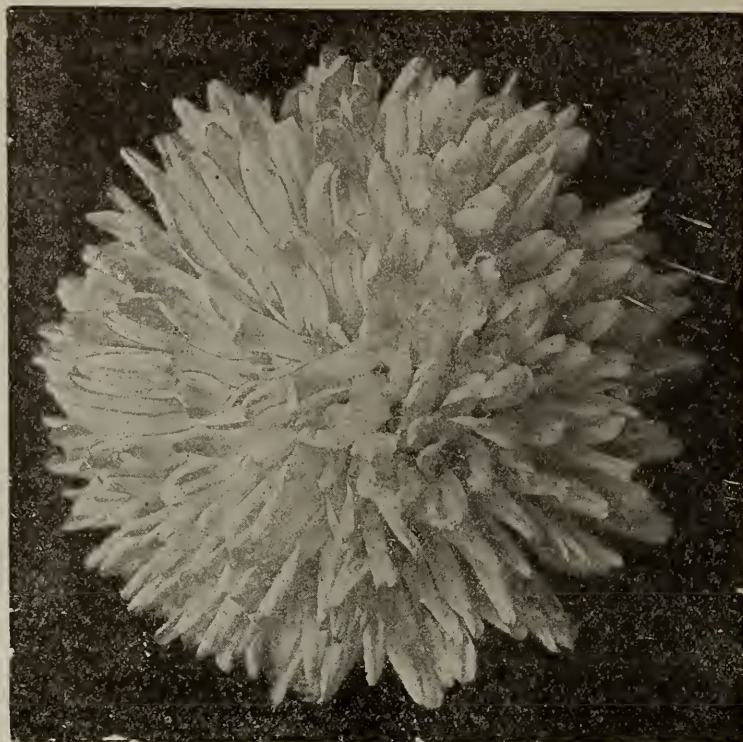
- 116 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., oz. \$1.75.

- 117 **VIOLET KING.** In habit similar to the American Branching. The flowers are entirely distinct from any other, petals somewhat resemble those of the quilled sorts, but are much larger, those in the center being curiously twisted, curled and incurved, completely covering the crown. In shape and size, round, full and very large, often 4 and 5 inches in diameter; color, soft violet-lilac. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING. The plants of this Early Branching Aster attain the size and vigor of the famous American Branching, but blossom from 10 days to 2 weeks earlier. Extra large, perfectly formed flowers on long stiff stems make them especially desirable for cutting, for exhibition or for sale.

- 118 Lavender. 119 White. 120 Shell Pink. 121 Crimson. 122 Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

- 124 **WORCESTER MIXTURE.** Our own mixture of the leading choice varieties, includes every color and shade known among Asters, and will afford, especially if purchased in bulk, the greatest diversity of both colors and types. Purchasers of a single packet may be certain of securing a choice collection of desirable varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts., oz. \$2.25.



SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTER

- 125 **GOOD MIXED.** Our own mixture of many varieties; a wide range of colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts., oz. \$1.00.

ASTERMUM. A strain of Giant Comet Asters which, on account of their immense size and Chrysanthemum-like appearance, have appropriately been named Astermums. The plants grow about 2 feet high with long, strong stems and should come into bloom about the middle of August.

- 126 White. 127 Pink. 128 Lavender. Pkt. 15 cts.

ABRONIA

A beautiful little trailing plant, bearing freely in the autumn months verberna-like fragrant flowers. Sow in the house and transplant, or very early in the open ground. Hardy annual.

- 130 **ARENARIA.** Yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.

- 131 **UMBELLATA.** Rose, white eye. Pkt. 5 cts.

ACHILLEA

- 135 **PTARMICA, The Pearl.** One of the best white, hardy perennials, bearing profusely and continuously from June until frost, beautiful small, white, double flowers; useful for cutting. Easily grown from seed. Desirable and often used in cemeteries. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

ACROCLINIUM EVERLASTING FLOWER

A half-hardy annual, bearing attractive white and rose-colored single and double flowers chiefly used when dried for winter bouquets and wreaths; for this purpose, flowers should be cut before fully expanded. $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

- 139 Light Rose and Pure White, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

ADLUMIA

- 140 **CIRRHOSEA (Mountain Fringe; Allegheny Vine).** A beautiful hardy, climbing biennial, which usually self-sows. The feathery foliage resembles that of the maidenhair fern. Of rapid growth and produces, in great profusion, small, tube-shaped pink blossoms. Of the easiest culture. Desirable for covering trellises, stumps, etc. 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

ADONIS

Hardy, free-flowering plants, bearing showy, attractive flowers, and requiring little care. Seed should be sown in the open ground in the autumn, or started early in March.

- 144 **ÆSTIVALIS (Flos Adonis; Pheasant's Eye).** Hardy annual, bearing intense, blood-red flowers, which, in contrast with the finely cut, dark, green foliage, give the plant a very striking appearance. 1 foot. July and August. Pkt. 5 cts.

- 145 **VERNALIS (Ox-Eye).** Hardy perennial, blooming early in spring; when once established, may be easily increased by division. Flowers large, yellow. 18 inches. May and June. Pkt. 5 cts.



AGERATUM

AGERATUM

One of the best hardy annuals for summer bedding flowers. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in the house, as it lengthens the time of blooming which continues until frost. Its season, however, compares favorably in length with other annuals when seed is sown in the open ground. Set the dwarf kind 10 inches apart, and they soon make a mass of color.

- 148 MEXICANUM. Blue. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts.
 149 MEXICAN ALBUM. White. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts.
 150 IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE. 8 inches. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
 151 LITTLE DORRIT. Azure-blue. 8 inches. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
 152 IMPERIAL DWARF BLUE. 8 inches. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
 153 LITTLE BLUE STAR. A miniature variety with beautiful mauve flowers. 5 inches. Pkt. 15 cts.
 154 BLUE PERFECTION. Large heads of Amethyst-blue flowers; plant of very even growth about 8 inches high. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.
 158 MIXED COLORS. All varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

AGROSTEMMA

Pretty, free-blooming plants of easy culture, especially desirable for dry situations. Excellent for cutting.

- 160 COELI-ROSA. (Rose of Heaven). Rose, white center. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
 161 CORONARIA (Rose Champion). One of the earliest hardy perennials. 1½ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt 5 cts.

ALYSSUM

A well-known, favorite, hardy annual, blooming profusely the entire season. Excellent for edgings. No other white flower is so well adapted for a dense, low carpet, or as borders and ribbons in garden work. Extremely fragrant and frequently used for bouquets. Of easiest culture. Sure to make a good display. Sow seed early in April.

- 166 SWEET ALYSSUM. Fragrant, white, 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

ANTHEMIS TINCTORA

(Hardy Golden Marguerite)

A beautiful, hardy perennial of easy culture, bearing all summer, golden yellow, daisy-like flowers, excellent for cutting. Plants bushy and should stand at least 2 feet apart. Height 2 feet.

- 190 KELWAYI. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

One of the most beautiful and useful bedding plants, blooming profusely throughout the summer. Fine for cutting.

- 191 SILVER PINK. A splendid commercial variety, long-stemmed, large flowered, delicate rosy pink, seemingly covered with a silver sheen. Pkt. 25 cts.
 192 VENUS. A bright pink on white ground, set off by pure white throat. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 35 cts.
 Tall Varieties. 193 Rose. 194. Crimson. 195 White. 196 Yellow.
 197 Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
 198 Grandiflorum. Giant varieties. Mixed, pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 35 cts.
 199 Dwarf Varieties. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine)

Beautiful free flowering, hardy perennials, blooming throughout the spring and early summer. Of easy cultivation and will thrive in partial shade. 1 to 3 feet.

- 200 Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 202 Double Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 203 COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Splendid large, light blue. Pkt. 15 cts., ¼ oz. 75 cts.
 204 COERULEA HYBRIDA pl. fl. Long spurred, flowering hybrids in fine colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliantly colored foliage, and bearing peculiarly formed flowers. While in rich soil the plants and leaves are much larger, the colors are seldom as brilliant as when grown on rather poor soil. Of easiest culture. Give plenty of room to develop.

- 175 CAUDATUS. (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Long, drooping flower, blood-red. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
 176 CRUENTUS (Prince's Feather). Spikes of dark red flowers. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
 177 SALICIFOLIUS (Fountain Plant). Long, gracefully undulated foliage, beautifully variegated, varying from green to bronze, banded and tipped with carmine. Tender annual. 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
 178 TRICOLOR SPLENDENS (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage. One of the most beautiful of ornamental-leaved plants. Hardy annual. 2 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMPELOPSIS

- 182 VEITCHII (Boston Ivy; Japan Ivy). The well-known, popular climbing vine, so often seen on walls of churches, schoolhouses, etc. Grows rapidly and clings to the smoothest surface. Ornamental the entire season, the dark green glossy leaves changing in the autumn to beautiful shades of scarlet, crimson and orange. Easily grown from seed. Entirely hardy except in the far North. Stands the dust and smoke of cities exceedingly well. Pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

ANCHUSA

H.P. Flowers borne on spikes of a variety of blue shades. Useful in shrubbery and perennial gardens.

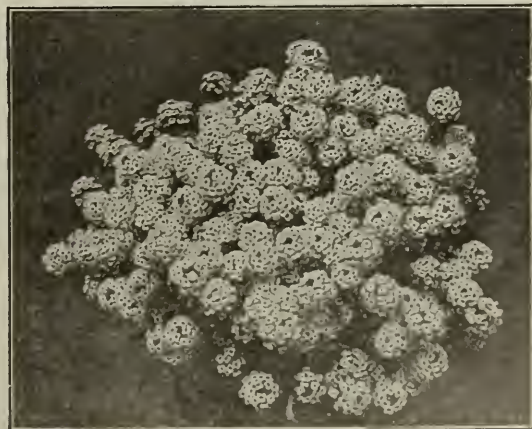
- 185 CAPENSIS (Cape Forget-me-not). Attractive annual with azure blue flowers. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.
 186 DROPMORE VARIETY. The bright blue Forget-Me-Not-like flowers are borne on graceful stems during the entire season and way late into the Fall. It is a great improvement over the existing varieties. Hardy perennial. 4 to 5 feet. Pkt. 15 cts., ½ oz. 50 cts.

ANEMONE

(Windflower)

A very popular hardy garden perennial

- 188 CORONARIA. Single, mixed colors. The well-known Poppy-flowered Anemone. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.
 189 CORONARIA, ST. BRIGID. An improved strain, bearing larger and more brilliant flowers, and remaining in bloom longer. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.



SWEET ALYSSUM, FINE FOR EDGING

ARABIS

- 209 **ALPINA** (Rock Cross). A pretty, little hardy perennial, thriving in dry soil, and one of the earliest to bloom. Flowers white and deliciously fragrant; resembles Sweet Alyssum. The plant is covered with bloom and is excellent for rockwork and edgings. 6 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

ARCTOTIS

- 210 **GRANDIS** (African Lilac Daisy). A beautiful new annual from Africa, of luxuriant branching growth, bearing freely from July until frost, large, long-stemmed, daisy-like flowers, about 3 inches across; pure white on upper surface, reverse side of pale lilac. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA

- 215 **SIPHO** (Dutchman's Pipe). A hardy perennial vine of rapid growth, with large glossy heart-shaped leaves, bearing curious yellowish-brown blossoms, somewhat resembling a pipe. 15 to 20 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

ASPARAGUS

- 216 **PLUMOSUS NANUS**. Beautiful house plants; the feathery foliage is unrivaled for cutting. Pkt. 25 cts., 100 seeds, \$1.00.
217 **SPRENGERI**. Excellent plants for table decorations. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 75 cts.

ASPERULA

- 220 **ODORATA** (Sweet Woodruff). A hardy perennial, blooming freely and continuously in rather moist soil and a partially shaded location. The flowers are white, but the plant is largely grown for its fragrant leaves and stems, which are used when dried for the same purposes as those of lavender. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

BALSAM

This old favorite annual, sometimes known as Lady's Slipper, has been continually improved for several years, the flowers of some strains now closely rivaling in size and beauty those of the Camellia. Requires rich soil, full exposure to the sun and plenty of water, to be grown to perfection, but is otherwise of easy culture. We offer seed of the most improved types, which will, with favorable conditions, produce a large proportion of double flowers. 2 feet.

- 225 **IMPROVED CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, MIXED COLORS**. Double flowers of the finest type and a wide range of beautiful colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
226 **NEW DOUBLE WHITE** (Alba perfecta) Extra Fine. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
227 **DOUBLE DARK RED**. Beautiful rich color. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
228 **DOUBLE PINK (PRINCE BISMARCK)**. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$1.00.
230 **CHOICE MIXED**. Double flowers of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

BALLOON VINE

- 235 A tender annual climber of rapid growth, bearing small, white flowers, followed by curious inflated seed-vessels, somewhat resembling a balloon. 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

BARTONIA AUREA

- 236 Showy hardy annual of distinct character, its golden yellow flowers being freely produced; it grows well in partial shade but should not be crowded



ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

BEANS, ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES

The Scarlet and White Runner Beans are deservedly popular as ornamental climbers, as but few plants grow so rapidly, and none is more easily grown. The former is largely grown alone for ornament, but all are very attractive. The Butterfly is a very pleasing novelty, having large flowers which are white with salmon-rose standard, followed by pods that equal in edible qualities those of the standard garden sorts. The beans of the White Runner are used in some localities as green shell beans; Scarlet are also edible, but seldom used. All should be treated as directed for Pole Beans.

- 240 **SCARLET RUNNER**. Pkt. 5 cts.
241 **WHITE RUNNER**. Pkt. 5 cts.
242 **BUTTERFLY**. New, charming, white and rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)

A perennial plant, bearing in early spring small, double white or rose-colored flowers. It succeeds best here in a rich, loamy soil, partially shaded. It is generally classed as hardy, but really needs a slight protection through the winter. 4 inches.

- 245 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.
246 **LONGFELLOW**. Dark Rose. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.
247 **SNOWBALL**. Pure White. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

A free-flowering plant of dwarf, compact growth, bearing in great profusion beautiful single blue or white flowers. Effective as edgings or in beds, and suitable for rustic baskets or pot culture. Half-hardy annual. 1 foot.

- 250 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5 cts.

BROWALLIA

A beautiful, free-blooming half-hardy annual. Seed may be sown in the open ground when warm, but preferably should be sown early in the house or hotbed, and, if possible, repotted once or twice. The plants will then bloom early and be covered throughout the summer with their beautiful blue and white flowers. For beds, borders or pots, few equal it. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

- 251 **Blue and White, Mixed**. Pkt. 5 cts.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

A very free-blooming hardy annual of easy culture. Grows well in nearly all soils. Flowers double, borne on stiff stems, and are cut to some extent, but the plant is more desirable for bedding. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

- 255 **METEOR**. Yellow, striped orange. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.
256 **ORANGE GIANT**. Extra large, orange. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
257 **PRINCE OF ORANGE**. Orange, striped yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
258 **SULPHUR CROWN**. Sulphur-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
259 **Mixed Varieties**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

CALLIOPSIS

Well-known, profuse-flowering hardy annuals of the easiest culture. Numbers 260 and 263 represent the type more commonly known. Numbers 261 and 262 resemble in habit, foliage and flower the perennial type, generally known as Coreopsis.

- 260 **Mixed Colors**. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
261 **CORONATA MAXIMA**. Yellow; extra large. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
262 **GOLDEN WAVE**. (Drummondii). Golden yellow, with small dark center. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.
263 **RAY OF GOLD**. New, yellow, with purplish brown center, 6 to 8 inches. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.



BRACHYCOME



CALLIOPSIS

cinth. White. Generally considered superior to Empress. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.

- 280 MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.
 281 QUEEN OF ITALY. Of dwarf, hushy habit. Large pink flowers; fine. 6 inches Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 282 DWARF HYBRIDS. Mixed colors. Of dwarf habit, but flowers are large. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.
 283 WHITE FRAGRANT. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

CANNA

The Crozy Cannas are well known for their dwarf growth and luxuriant foliage. The flowers are large and of most brilliant colors. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show signs of swelling, then sow in sandy loam and place in a hothed.

- 284 CROZY'S DWARF. Large flowering varieties. Mixed. 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
 285 TALL, DARK-LEAVED VARIETIES. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

CARNATION

Well-known and very popular half-hardy perennial, which until the introduction of the Marguerite class, was mainly grown by the florist in the green house and occasionally by the amateur in pots in the house. The Marguerite class, including the original and later introductions of similar type, are treated as annuals, blooming in about four months from seed, which may be sown in the open ground early in the spring, usually by May 1, but preferably earlier in the house, and plants set in the open about the middle of May as this greatly lengthens the period of blooming. By cutting off the flower-stems early in the fall and potting the plants, they will bloom freely through the winter if kept in a cool room. The Carnation requires a rich soil, and, in such, the plants should stand about 12 inches apart.

- 286 MARGUERITE IMPROVED SEMI-DWARF. An improved strain, blooming four months after sowing. Flowers are larger, a greater proportion double and the variety of colors much greater than those of the original. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
 287 MARGUERITE GIANTS. Flower approaches in form, size, fragrance and beauty those grown by the florist. Great variety of color. Blooms four months after sowing. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.
 288 CHAUBAUD'S GIANT PERPETUAL. A new strain, remarkable for its combination of earliness with the continuity of bloom and perfection of flowers of the perpetual type. Blooms in four or five months after sowing. Flowers large, a high percentage double. Deliciously fragrant and greatly varied in coloring. Pkt. 15 cts.
 290 DWARF VIENNA. Blooms early the second summer from seed. The hardiest sort, said to stand the winter with a slight protection. Flowers large, double, fragrant and of varied colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
 292 DOUBLE FINE MIXED. A choice strain of the regular type, blooming the second year from sowing. Most desirable for house culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

CINERERIA

(Hybrida Grandiflora)

- 294 ROSS' PRIZE MIXTURE. The plants are of compact growth, carrying extra large flower heads with flowerets of unusual size and substance. This strain includes the brightest and richest self colors as well as a good mixture of all colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

CASTOR BEAN

(Ricinus)

Well-know tender annual; tall, stately, majestic plants of very rapid growth, with palm-like leaves of glossy green, brown or bronze hue; very effective for lawns, planted singly or in groups. 6 to 15 feet.

- 295 BORBONIENSIS. Large, showy foliage of purplish hue. 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts.
 296 CAMBODGENSIS. Stalks and stems nearly black; leaves large, of a deep bronze maroon. 6 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
 297 SANGUINEUS (Tricolor). Stalks blood-red, foliage, reddish bronze, with scarlet seed-pods. 6 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts.
 298 ZANZIBARENSIS. A comparatively new class, with gigantic leaves, ranging in color from light green to deep bronze. 10 to 15 feet. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 12 cts., oz. 20 cts.
 299 GIBSONI. Large, dark-red leaves. 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
 300 All Varieties Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula Medium)

Well-known, beautiful, hardy biennials. Like all of this class, may be sown where they are to remain any time after midsummer, or in beds in the spring for transplanting. The Calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer) class is so named because of the broadening of the calyx into a saucer-shaped secondary flower. In permanent situations, plants should stand 18 to 20 inches apart. All varieties succeed best in a rich, rather sandy, well-drained soil.

- 267 PRIZE MIXTURE. A superb mixture of all classes, single, double, and cup and saucer. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.
 268 SINGLE, MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.
 269 DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.
 272 CALYCANTHEMA. (Cup-and-Saucer). Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.
 273 CALYCANTHEMA. Blue. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.
 274 CALYCANTHEMA. White. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.

CANARY CREEPER

(Tropaeolum Canariensis)

- 275 A rapid-growing, half hardy annual climber, bearing curiously formed yellow flowers. Blooms until frost. Fine for shady places. 10 to 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

CANDYTUFT

Popular hardy annual, growing in any soil, requiring but little care, and by repeated sowings may be had in bloom all summer. 6 inches to 1 foot.

- 276 CARMINE. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
 277 DARK CRIMSON (Dunnett's). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
 278 EMPRESS. Large trusses; pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.
 279 GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED. Heads of immense size, resembling the hya-



MARGUERITE GIANTS

COCKSCOMB

(*Celosia cristata*)

Popular free-blooming, half-hardy annual bearing flowers of comb-like form, the recently improved strains producing under best cultivation heads of enormous size. Grown either by itself or combined with other plants, the Cockscomb makes a striking and effective display. While seed may be, and more generally is, sown in the open ground, for best results it should be sown early in the house, and the young plants transplanted into small pots in which they should remain until they show signs of blooming, when they should be shifted to a permanent location. The Cockscomb requires good, rich soil, ample room and plenty of moisture to fully develop its flowers.

305 **GLASGOW PRIZE**. Crimson; dark foliage. 9 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

306 **GOLDEN YELLOW**. 9 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

307 **MIXED**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

310 **DWARF, EXTRA-CHOICE, MIXED**. Includes all the latest introductions and colors of the Cockscomb. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

FEATHERED CELOSIA

(*Celosia plumosa*)

Often used for winter bouquets, and for this purpose should be cut before fully ripe and dried in the house. The class requires the same treatment as the preceding. Half-hardy annual. 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet

311 **THOMPSON'S SUPERB**. Graceful, feathery plumes of rich crimson, which contrast beautifully with the purplish bronze foliage. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

312 **GOLDEN PLUME**. Golden Yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

313 **THOMPSONIA MAGNIFICA**. A splendid strain, large plumes, ranging from clear yellow to darkest red. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

316 **CHOICE MIXED**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

CENTAUREA

To this family belong the well-known annuals, Bachelor's Button and Sweet Sultan, and also the plants known as Dusty Millers.

CYANUS (Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower.) Popular hardy annual of the easiest culture, blooming quickly after seed is sown and for a considerable time if flowers are kept well cut. 2 feet.

317 **DOUBLE BLUE**. A selection of the old-fashioned Batchelor's Button, producing a large percentage of beautiful double blue flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

318 **SINGLE AND DOUBLE, MIXED**. Pkt 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

319 **Single White**. 320 **Single Lilac**. Each, pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

321 **MOSCHATA**. (Common Sweet Sultan). Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

322 **SUAVEOLENS** (Yellow Sweet Sultan). Pkt. 5 cts.

IMPERIALIS (Royal Sweet Sultan). A new and greatly improved type of Sweet Sultan. Both the plants and flowers are much larger than the common. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, and will last for several days after cutting. They are very fragrant and colors delicate and beautiful.

323 **Blue**. 324 **White**. Each, pkt. 10 cts.

325 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

WHITE-LEAVED CENTAUERAS. (Dusty Miller). Half-hardy perennials, which are grown annually from their seed for their foliage only. Used with other foliage and flowering bedding plants.

326 **CANDIDISSIMA**. Deeply cut, silvery white foliage, densely covered with white hairs. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

327 **GYMNOCARPA**. Silvery-white foliage; of graceful drooping habit. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

328 **MONTANA BLUE** (Perennial Corn Flower). Large violet-blue flowers. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Annual Varieties)

Free-flowering plants of branching habit, with rich, finely cut and very ornamental dark green foliage, bearing on long stems daisy-like flowers of bright and varied colorings. These colorings on the single varieties, are usually in distinct rings and look, on the flat petals, as though they were painted on. Both grow freely from seed, are of easy culture, very desirable for cutting, and are effective bedding plants. They should be given plenty of room, from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and will bloom more freely on soil of medium fertility. Hardy annual. 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

330 **SINGLE** (Painted Daisies). Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

331 **EVENING STAR**. Covered with bright golden yellow single flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts.

333 **DOUBLE** (Marguerites). Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

CLARKIA

A pretty, hardy annual from California; much improved in recent years. Blooms profusely in either sun or partial shade. Colors; rose, salmon-pink, purple and white. 1 foot.

338 **Single and Double Mixed**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

COBAEA

345 **SCANDENS**. (Climbing Cobaea). A beautiful, rapid-growing, half-hardy perennial climber, blooming the first year from seed, bearing large bell-shaped flowers; at first green, but changing to a beautiful



COCKSCOMB

deep violet-blue. A clean porch climber, free from insects. Sow early in the house and pot the plants, as this greatly lengthens the period of bloom, and the plants will make a much greater growth. Seed germinates more readily if pushed into the ground edgewise and barely covered. 20 to 30 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

COIX LACHRYMA

(Job's Tears)

347 An ornamental grass growing from 7 to 9 feet high. Large broad leaves bearing large, shiny seed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

COLEUS

Popular ornamental foliage plants, usually propagated by cuttings, but easily grown from seed, from which many new varieties may be expected, affording an interesting experiment to the amateur. Sow in heat in March or April and transplant to open ground about the first of June. For borders of geranium or canna beds and in carpet-bedding, very useful. Grows rapidly.

350 **Choice Hybrids, Mixed**. From a large collection; of greatly diverse shades and markings. Pkt. 10 cts.

351 **New Large-Leaved Varieties, Mixed**. Saved from new varieties with very large and richly variegated foliage. Pkt. 25 cts.

COLLINSIA

A free-flowering hardy annual from California, of easiest culture and great beauty. Seed preferably should be sown in the fall, as the plants will bloom much earlier than from seed sown in the spring. It may however, be sown in the spring, if desired. 1 foot.

353 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5 cts.

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR

(Dwarf Morning-Glory)

Half-hardy annual of trailing habit, growing about 1 foot high and covering a space of 2 feet, and bearing abundantly bell-shaped flowers similar to those of the tall sort. Flowers open on clear days about noon and remain open until evening, are pure white and of many shades of blue and red.

356 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Burbank's Rainbow Corn

357 The stalks, including tassel, grow five to five and a half feet tall, and are clothed with many variously variegated leaves three inches wide and two feet long. The leaves (both on main stalks and suckers) are all superbly striped with broad bands of crimson, yellow, rose, white, and bronze. The small bardy seed can be planted early, and as it does not ripen until very late the plants present their rich tropical beauty for a long season. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. (about 300 seeds) 35 cts.

Coreopsis

For Annual Varieties, see Calliopsis

358 LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A beautiful, bardy perennial, blooming profusely the first season until frost from seed sown early. The flowers are a rich, golden yellow, often 3 inches in diameter, borne on fine long stems and are very desirable for cutting. Of easiest culture, growing anywhere. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 60 cts.

Cosmos

A rapid-growing graceful plant, with beautiful, feathery foliage, bearing flowers which resemble the single dahlia; a very bardy annual of strong, vigorous habit, growing about 5 feet high in ordinary soil and often 8 feet in very rich. It is seldom given room enough; plants should not stand closer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and in rich soil, a greater distance. Cosmos makes a most desirable background for many other plants, its beautiful, finely cut foliage alone making it well worth the growing for this purpose. Its value, however, is greatly increased by its lovely flowers—white, pink, crimson or rosy purple—borne in great profusion on long stems, rising above the foliage in an especially graceful manner, equally graceful in appearance when arranged in a vase with sufficient foliage. For this purpose but few other flowers are so desirable, and none can be had so late in the season. Topping the plants when half-grown will induce earlier flowering, and they will also bloom earlier and more profusely if grown on rather light and not too rich soil.

359 KLONDIKE. Large, orange colored flowers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

360 MAMMOTH PERFECTION. Mixed colors. Flowers of mammoth size, rather late in flowering; seed should therefore be sown as early as possible in the house in March, or as the plant is especially bardy, in the open ground in a sheltered spot in April. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

361 DWARF EARLY-FLOWERING. This, while flowers are not so large as the Mammoth, is growing in favor because of its earliness. If seed



COSMOS

is sown in open ground in early spring, plants will begin to bloom the last of July and continue until November, making it, therefore, especially desirable in northern latitudes. 4 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

362 LARGE EARLY FLOWERING. In the New Large Early-Flowering we have a strain which combines the desired features of good size and early production. The flowers are fully twice as large as the older Early-Flowering, while the plant blooms as early. Crimson, Rose, and White Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

363 CRIMSON RAY. This distinct novelty originated from one plant which attracted marked attention from the fact that the flowers, while equally as large in diameter, showed a new departure in form, number and shape of the petals. The petals were narrow and fluted, separated in star-like form and of the most brilliant crimson color overlaid with velvet sheen. Pkt. 10 cts.

LADY LENOX. Long stemmed flowers of immense size, often measuring 5 inches across. Unsurpassed both for garden decoration and cut flowers. 6 to 7 feet.

364 Pink. Pkt. 15 cts. 364A White. Pkt. 15 cts.

Cucumber Vine

365 WILD (Echinocystis lobata). One of the most rapid-growing of all annual climbers and blooms early in the season, and continuously until fall. Of the easiest culture, growing wild in the West from self-sown seed. One of the most desirable annual climbers for quickly covering any unsightly object; growing 30 feet, and covered with small, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of prickly but ornamental seed-pods, it at all times presents a striking and effective appearance. Seed may be sown either in the fall or spring. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Ross' Giant Cyclamen

Charming house plants, with beautiful foliage and rich colored, fragrant flowers. Universal favorites for winter and spring blooming. May be successfully raised from seed with a little care and patience.

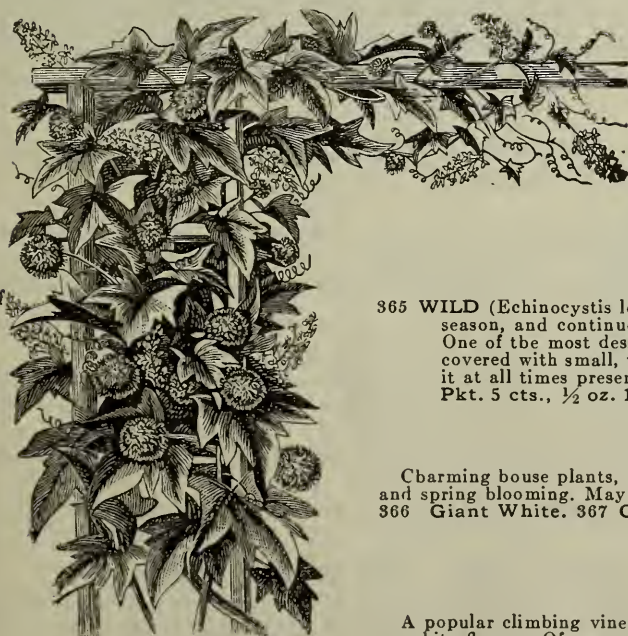
366 Giant White. 367 Giant Dark Red. 368 Giant White with Red Eye. 369 Giant Mixed.

Cypress Vine

(Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A popular climbing vine, with delicate fern-like foliage, bearing in abundance small, star-shaped, rose, scarlet or white flowers. Of easy culture. Half-bardy annual. 10 to 12 feet.

370 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.



WILD CUCUMBER

DAHLIA

The growing of the double varieties from seed is always more or less of an experiment, but fine flowers of the single type can be easily secured from seed the first season. If seed of the double sorts is sown in March and the young plants set in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past, some of the plants, perhaps half, will bloom the first season. The single varieties, however, will all bloom the first season from seed sown in the open ground as late as the first week in June. An earlier planting is, however, preferable. Tender perennial. The tubers formed each season should be stored in a frost-proof cellar.

371 SINGLE, MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 50 cts.

372 SPECIAL MIXTURE of Giant-Flowered Single Varieties. Comprises seed from noted German, English and Holland growers, and includes the Giant Perfection, and Colossal strains, and Hornsvelt's Giant Hybrids. An unsurpassed mixture of the greatest possible diversity of colors. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

373 DOUBLE, LARGE-FLOWERED. Mixed colors. Saved from the finest show varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

DAHLIA BULBS. See page 44.

DAISY

It has always seemed to us unfortunate that the English Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) should have been given its common name, as we are quite sure that nearly every one instinctively associates with the terms "daisy" or "daisy-like," flowers which resemble in form and habit our common field daisy. We therefore list under this head the famous Shasta Daisy and Michaelmas Daisies and call attention to other flowers often known as Daisies, but listed elsewhere under different names.

376 AFRICAN GOLDEN (*Dimorphoteca Aurantiaca*). This new, very showy, annual plant is a valuable addition to the list of hardy annuals. When first exhibited it gained an Award of Merit at the great Temple Show, London, has been very favorably mentioned in the leading horticultural papers of this country and Europe, and all who have seen the plant in bloom praise it. A bed of these plants is remarkably effective and the flowers are excellent for cutting, while the plant is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground. The combination of beauty of flower, profusion and length of bloom and ease of culture should commend this plant to all who cultivate flowers and will, we are sure, make it a general favorite when once its merit is known. Pkt. 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

BURBANK'S SHASTA DAISY. An extremely hardy perennial, thriving in all soils, blooming more freely each season, and, when once established, for several months. Easily grown from seed and can be also increased by division of the root. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across, borne on very long, stiff, wiry stems, and remain in good condition for many days after being cut.



DAHLIA

378 ALASKA. Pure glistening white. Pkt. 15 cts.

379 BURBANK'S SELECTED HYBRIDS. A mixture of seeds saved from the best seedlings, including some with double rows of petals. Pkt. 15 cts.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES. (Perennial Single Asters.) Beautiful and showy hardy perennials, easily grown from seed, blooming profusely in the autumn months, and the first season if seed is sown early.

381 MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 10 cts.

For other flowers known as Daisies, see *Anthemis*, *Brachycome* and *Chrysanthemum*.

DATURA

DATURA (Trumpet Flower). Strong growing ornamental annual shrubs. Flowers trumpet shape, large and fragrant.

383 FINEST MIXED. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur)

Showy, hardy annuals and perennials, thriving in nearly all soils if well enriched and open to the sun. Seed of the annual sorts, though more generally sown in the spring, should preferably be sown in autumn, as plants commence blooming much earlier. Seed of the perennial kinds may be sown in the open ground from April to October, or inside in March, and if plants are kept growing well until June, and then set in the open border some will bloom well in the autumn months. The Larkspur are especially desirable because of their lovely blue shades, of which most gardens are in need. They should be planted in great masses in the garden. Also extremely effective in long rows bordering drives or walks through woods or natural parks, where shrubbery is available as background.

ANNUAL DELPHINIUMS

385 DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET. 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

DOUBLE BRANCHING. 387 Carmine. 388 Dark Blue. 389 Light Blue. 390 White. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

391 DOUBLE IMPERIAL BRANCHING (Emperor). Mixed colors. A superior strain. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

PERENNIAL DELPHINIUMS

393 ELATUM (Bee Larkspur). Flowers have curiously folded, hairy petals in the center, which give them a fancied resemblance to a bee. Rich shades of blue, with black center. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

394 FORMOSUM. The large flowers are deep, rich blue, with white centers. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

395 SIBIRICUM HYBRIDUM. Shades of blue. If sown early, will bloom in August. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

DIELYTRA, OR DICENTRA

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart, or Seal Flowers), an old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive, it is used largely for forcing and is perfectly at home in any part of the shrubbery border and especially valuable for planting in the shade. Pkt. 10 cts.



DELPHINIUMS



DIANTHUS

DIANTHUS, PINKS

The following varieties of Dianthus, commonly known as Chinese and Japanese Pinks, have been, for a long time, very popular, and deservedly so. In diversity of rich and beautiful markings they have but few rivals, and in ease of culture, freedom of bloom, and almost certain satisfactory results, they stand close to the Nasturtium. Hardy biennials, blooming the first year from seed. So easily grown from seed as to be rarely treated as biennials. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time in May. Plant 6 inches apart. Height 1 foot.

- 398 **DOUBLE CHINA** (D. Chinesis fl. pl.) Small, double flowers, borne in large clusters, of many colors, mostly with white edge. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
- 399 **HEDDEWIG'S DOUBLE** (D. Heddewigi fl. pl.) Japan Pinks. Very large, double flowers of a wide range of color, running from white and light pink through shades of red to rich, velvety crimson and deep maroon almost black. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 400 **SINGLE MIXED**. Large single flowers, of rich and varied coloring. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
- 401 **MARVELOUS** (D. mirabilis). A novel, new strain; large, single flowers borne on stiff, straight stems; petals cut above half their length into thread-like fringe and much twisted. Of an unusually wide range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 402 **PRINCESS PINK** (D. laciniatus punctatus). A very interesting variety; medium-sized single flowers, mottled, flaked and striped. Rarely two colors alike. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 403 **DOUBLE DIADEM** (D. diadematus fl. pl.) Large double, fringed flowers of fine, regular form and of various tints of crimson-purple to very deep purple, with white edge. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 404 **DOUBLE IMPERIAL** (D. imperialis fl. pl.) A popular strain; fine, large, double flowers of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 405 **DOUBLE ROYAL, or KING'S PINKS** (D. nobilis fl. pl.) An ideal strain, the earliest to bloom, flowers of the largest size and of remarkably bright solid or self colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 406 **DOUBLE, FRINGED JAPAN** (D. laciniatus fl. pl.). Large, double fringed flowers of rich and varied coloring. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 407 **FIREBALL**. Of dwarf habit. Flowers globular, double, dark, blood-red. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 408 **SNOWBALL**. Very double, pure white. Excellent. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 409 **SALMON KING** (Double Salmon Queen: D. Salmoneus fl. pl.) New; brilliant salmon; double; distinct and attractive. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 410 **PURITY**. A new double clove-scented white Dianthus. Flowers, large and double, possessing a delicious fragrance. A decided acquisition to this large family of beautiful flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 415 **WORCESTER MIXED**. All the above and other choice strains. Unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 60 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL VARIETIES

Clove or Grass Pinks: *Dianthus plumarius*

Improved forms of the old well-known Clove Pink. They grow anywhere and bloom very profusely. Flowers of many pleasing colors and deliciously fragrant. Very useful for the hardy border.

- 416 **SINGLE** (Pheasant's Eye, Pink). Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
- 417 **DOUBLE and SEMI-DOUBLE**. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 418 **FLORIST'S PERPETUAL PINK** (D. semper-florens) Double and semi-double; large flowers; very fragrant and of a great diversity of colors. Blooms nearly all summer and if sown in March will generally bloom the first season. Pkt. 15 cts.

DIGITALIS

(Foxglove)

Favorite hardy plant bearing in June and July tall flower spikes. Of easy culture. Well suited for background to other plants, and for naturalizing in the edges of woods. Hardy biennial or perennial. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

- 423 **MACULTA SUPERBA** (Ivery's Spotted). A choice strain of spotted varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 424 **MONSTROSA**. Mixed colors. Monstrous flowers. Attractive. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 427 **PURPUREA** (Common Foxglove). [Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 428 **PURPUREA**. Rose. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 429 **PURPUREA**. White. Pkt. 5 cts.

DOLICHOS

(Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid-growing, hardy, annual climber, bearing all summer clusters of white or purplish blue flowers, followed by ornamental seed-pods. Sow in May where plants are to remain. 10 feet.

- 433 **Mixed Colors**. White and Purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(California Poppy)

A very showy hardy annual, with beautiful, finely cut, glaucous foliage, bearing poppy-like flowers of bright colors. Of easy culture. Sow as early as soil can be worked, where plants are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting well. 1 foot.

- 439 **CALIFORNICA**. Yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 440 **MANDARIN**. Inner side of petals orange; outside scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 441 **ROSE CARDINAL**. Large, white inside, rose outside. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 442 **MIXED COLORS**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
- 443 **ERECTA COMPACTA, ROSE QUEEN**. Rose-carmine. Pkt. 5 cts.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

EUPHORBIA

Ornamental foliage plant; easily grown from seed. Striking and effective appearance. Hardy annual.

- 452 **VARIEGATA** (Snow-on-the-Mountain). Foliage veined and margined with white. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

EXACUM AFFINE

- 453 A beautiful annual bearing clusters of fragrant lilac flowers. Very useful for pot culture. 1 foot. Pkt. 25 cts.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis)

Favorite hardy perennials, mostly treated as annuals, nearly all blooming the first season from seed sown early in the open ground. They succeed to a degree that warrants their cultivation in average soil and open situation, but thrive better in cool, moist soil, considerably shaded. 6 inches.

- 454 **ALPESTRIS** (Blue Alpine Forget-me-not). Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
 456 **ELIZA FONROBERT**. Large, sky-blue, with yellow eye; much grown for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
 457 **PALUSTRIS** (True Forget-me-not). Dark blue; blooms the first season. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.
 458 **SEMPERFLORENS**. Blue, blooms all season. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.
 459 **DISTINCTION**. (Ever-flowering). New; blooms in eight to ten weeks from sowing. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.
 460 **RUTH FISCHER**. The largest and finest Forget-Me-Not; flowers measure from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across and are of a lovely sky-blue; of great value for forcing, pot culture or spring bedding. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru)

A well-known favorite plant, bearing freely funnel-shaped white, red and striped flowers, which open about four o'clock in the afternoon. Will grow anywhere. Plants should be given plenty of room; about 3 feet apart. Hardy annual. 2 feet.

- 465 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

FOXGLOVE. See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUAL VARIETIES

Very showy, free-blooming, hardy plants of easy culture. Seed germinates very slowly, and should be sown in the house in March. The flowers are very brilliant, borne on long stems. Fine for cutting. 2 feet.

- 470 **PICTA**. Single; mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.
 471 **PICTA LORENZIANA**. Double; mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA

Hardy perennial Gaillardias thrive in nearly all soils and situations, requiring no protection and almost no care. Flowers large; with rich shades of scarlet, orange and crimson, the three often combined in one flower. Desirable for the perennial border. If sown early will bloom the first season. $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 feet.

- 478 **Newest Varieties. Mixed**. A splendid mixture; comprises all the colorings known. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.



A HEDGE OF FOUR O'CLOCKS



GAILLARDIA

GERANIUM

Well-known, half-hardy, greenhouse perennials, easily raised from seed. Seed sown in the fall or early winter will produce flowers in June, while from that sown in March, plants will not bloom until September, and from seed sown in the open ground in May or June plants will bloom in mid-winter.

- 485 **ZONALE** (Fish, or Horseshoe Geranium). Saved from the largest and finest varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

GEUM

- 486 **MRS. BRADSHAW**. A very handsome new variety, bearing immense double flowers of bright scarlet; a perpetual bloomer; fine for cutting. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

GLOBE AMARANTH

(Gomphrena)

- 488 **MIXED COLORS**. A tender annual plant, bearing globe-shaped, everlasting flowers, often used, when dried, in winter bouquets. Blooms freely and is an excellent bedding plant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

GLOXINIA

One of the most beautiful greenhouse perennials. May be successfully grown by the amateur. Give them a porous and well-enriched soil; a warm, moist atmosphere, and as soon as they begin to flower remove them to a cooler house, and afterwards dry them off gradually and keep them free from moisture till they again begin to grow. The seeds are small and should be sown on an even surface and but slightly covered.

- 489 **SPLENDID MIXED**. A mixture of all classes, unrivaled in richness of colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

GODETIA

A showy and beautiful hardy annual, bearing freely large, delicately shaded, satiny flowers; of easy culture, blooms best in rather poor soil. Seed may be sown in the open ground, or sown in the house in March and transplanted to the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. The plants require plenty of room. Close planting weakens them.

- 490 **MIXED COLORS**. Includes all varieties and the latest introductions. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

GOURDS

Ornamental, tender annual climbers, with curiously formed and colored fruit; of very rapid growth; useful for covering unsightly objects. 10 to 20 feet.

- 491 **Apple-shaped**. Small, striped. Pkt. 5 cts.
 492 **Dipper**. The fruit is of slender, neck-like form for two-thirds its length, widening at the apex in the form of a bowl. Sometimes used as a dipper. Pkt. 5 cts.
 493 **DISH-CLOTH**. Fruit large and elongated, with a spongy net-work of tough fiber inside, which when dried is used by the Japanese to form the soles of sandals. It is also used like a sponge for bathing. Pkt. 5 cts.
 494 **Egg-shaped**. Pkt. 5 cts.
 495 **Hercules' Club**. 4 feet long. Pkt. 5 cts.
 496 **Miniature Bottle-shaped**. Pkt. 5 cts.
 497 **Orange-shaped**. Pkt. 5 cts.
 498 **Pear-shaped**. Green, white-striped. Pkt. 5 cts.
 499 **Serpent**. 5 feet long. Pkt. 5 cts.
 500 **Mixed Varieties**. Small sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.



HELIOTROPE

- 515 **DOUBLE** (*H. monstrosum* fl. pl.). **MIXED COLORS.** Largest double flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

HELIOPSIS

- 516 **PITCHERIANA.** One of the best hardy perennials for dry soils, and its graceful flowers among the best for cutting. The plant commences to bloom early in season. The flowers are of a beautiful deep yellow, of great substance, and about 2 inches diameter. 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

HELIOTROPE

A well-known and favorite plant, largely grown in pots, but thriving in the open border; usually grown from cuttings, but grows readily from seed, blooming the first season if sown early. Half-hardy perennial.

- 518 **Mixed Colors.** All shades. Pkt. 5 cts.

- 519 **Large-flowering.** Mixed colors. Heads of flowers nearly double the size of the old sorts. Pkt 10 cts.

HEUCHERA

- 525 **SANGUINEA.** A fine, hardy perennial, bearing in graceful spikes rich crimson flowers. Useful for cutting, and the plant is useful in the mixed border. 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

HIBISCUS

Vigorous-growing plants, producing large, handsome flowers, often six inches across. Very desirable for mixed beds or borders.

- 526 **AFRICANUS.** Hardy annual, yellow. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.



HELENIUM

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

Very graceful, free-blooming plants of easiest culture. Flowers very small, borne in loose, graceful panicles. Very largely used in bouquets with other cut-flowers such as Sweet Peas, Roses, Carnations, etc. 2 feet.

- 505 **ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA.** White. An improved form of the annual Gypsophila. Grown by the acre for the London and Paris flower markets. Blooms quickly after sowing; several sowings should be made. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

- 506 **PANICULATA.** White. The variety more generally known as Baby's Breath. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

GREVILLEA

- 507 **ROBUSTA.** (Silk Oak). The graceful evergreen, fernlike foliage combines admirably with palms and other massive-leaved plants. Excellent for table decoration. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.

HELENIUM

A very valuable hardy perennial, bearing in profusion in August and September, long-stemmed single flowers; fine for cutting. Effective as a background.

- 510 **AUTUMNALE SUPERBUM.** Deep golden yellow. 5 to 6 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

HELIANTHUS. See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM

(Straw Flower: Everlasting)

One of the best everlasting flowers and an effective bedding plant, succeeding in any well-enriched soil. If flowers are desired for winter use, they should be cut just as the buds are opening. Hardy annual. 2 feet.



HOLLYHOCK

HOLLYHOCK

One of the oldest hardy favorites, greatly improved in recent years, flowers being large and of better form, and plant of more sturdy growth. While the Hollyhock delights in deep, rich soil, it must be dry and well-drained, or plants will not live through the winter. Though often sown later, seeds should be sown not later than June. As young plants bloom better and are hardier, seed should be sown every year. Hollyhocks are most effective planted in long rows. Hardy perennial. 5 to 7 feet.

- 530 **CHATER'S FINEST MIXED.** Choicest double varieties, a large percentage of the flowers coming double. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

- 531 **Double.** Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

- 532 **ALLEGHENY.** Large, semi-double flowers, beautifully fringed, of silky texture and richly colored. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

- 534 **EVERBLOOMING HYBRIDS.** (Annual Hollyhock). Double, Semi-Double and Single. Mixed. A new strain, blooming the first season from seed. Plants from seed sown inside in March or April will bloom in July and those from seed sown in the open ground, in August, and, in both cases, continuously until frost if main stem is pinched off when 3 or 4 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.

CHATER'S DOUBLE. 535 Maroon. 535A Pink. 536 Snow White. 536A Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Humulus. (Hop)

Rapid-growing climbers, with attractive foliage, especially valuable because seldom injured by insects or drought. The Japanese variety is a hardy annual, and among the best for quickly covering unsightly objects. The *Lupulus*, or Common Hop, is a hardy perennial, easily grown from seed, and when established, of very rapid growth. 10 to 20 feet.

537 **VARIEGATA**. Variegated foliage, green and white. Pkt. 5 cts.

538 **LUPULUS**. The Common Hop. Pkt. 5 cts.

Hunnemannia

540 **FUMARIÆFOLIA** (Giant Tall Poppy, or Bush Eschscholtzia). A valuable plant of the Poppy family, closely allied to the Eschscholtzia. A perennial, always treated as an annual, blooming by middle of July from seed sown early in May, and continually until frost. The large flowers are of a deep, rich yellow, borne on very long stems and last a remarkably long time after cutting. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

HYACINTH BEAN. See *Dolichos*.

Iberis

543 **SEMPERVIRENS**. (Perennial Candytuft). A desirable hardy perennial of easiest culture. Dwarf spreading habit; suitable for rockeries. Flowers pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Ice Plant

(*Mesembryanthemum*)

546 **CRYSTELLINUM**. A trailing plant, with succulent stems and leaves. Excellent for hanging baskets and rockwork. Tender annual. 9 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.

Ipomoea

The *Ipomoea* family includes the well-known Morning-glory, the Moonflower and the Cypress Vine. Rapid-growing climbers of easiest culture; bloom earlier and more profusely on rather poor soil but of higher growth and more attractive foliage when grown on rich soil. Tender annuals. 15 to 30 feet.

550 **BONA NOX** (Evening Glory). Beautiful, large, violet-blue flowers which open at night. Of extremely rapid growth. Pkt. 5 cts.

551 **COCCINÆ** (Star *Ipomoea*). Small scarlet flowers, borne in profusion. Pkt. 5 cts.

552 **SETOSA** (Brazilian Morning-Glory). A handsome variety of luxuriant growth, having very large three-lobed leaves, the under side and stem being thickly set with small reddish hairs. Flowers are a pleasing rose, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, of delicate satiny texture and borne in clusters, but one or two in each cluster opening at once. Pkt. 10 cts.

553 **RUBRA COERULEA** (Heavenly Blue). Large, heart-shaped leaves; flowers 4 to 5 inches across, borne in clusters and in such profusion as to nearly cover the foliage; bright sky-blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Kochia

556 **TRICOPHYLLA** (Summer Cypress). A very quick-growing annual; cultivated for its beautiful foliage, which is feathery and fine as moss. Through the summer this is bright green, but commences in early fall to gradually take on a red tinge, becoming entirely red before it dies. The brilliant coloring has given it its other two common names of Mexican Fire Plant and Burning Bush. It is often grown in rows as low hedges. Seed may be sown in the open ground about May 1. Hardy annual. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Kudzu Vine. (Pueraria)

560 **THUNBERGIANA**. (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk Vine). A vine of wonderfully rapid growth, when well established growing to the great height of 40 to 50 feet. Leaves are of enormous size. One of the best for forming a screen for any purpose. In the North, the plant dies to



KOCHIA

the ground in the winter, but in the South becomes woody. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*.

Lantana

A favorite plant of rapid growth, blooming continually through the summer; desirable for the garden or house. Tender perennial. 2 feet. 562 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lathyrus latifolius

(Everlasting Sweet Pea)

An easily grown hardy perennial climber, bearing freely, flowers somewhat similar in form to the Sweet Pea. If grown on moist soil, will bloom nearly all summer. Colors; reddish purple, rose and white. 6 to 8 feet. 570 Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Lavender. (Lavendula Vera)

575 **VERA**. A well-known hardy perennial grown chiefly for its lasting fragrance. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

Lavatera Tremestris

Beautiful and effective hardy annual, covered during the entire summer with pretty and showy blossoms.

576 Rose Pink. 577. White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Linum. (Scarlet Flax)

580 **GRANDIFLORUM** (Scarlet Flax). A hardy annual of slender habit, bearing in profusion brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers. An effective bedding plant. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lobelia

Pretty little plants of easy culture, blooming profusely from June until frost. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding and edgings, the trailing variety is excellent for hanging-baskets, vases and rock-work. Half-hardy annuals.

585 **CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA**. Rich blue flowers, dark foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

586 **WHITE GEM**. White Dwarf; very profuse. Pkt. 10 cts.

587 **GRACILIS**. Light blue, trailing. Pkt. 5 cts.

588 **EMPEROR WILLIAM**. Very compact, light sky-blue; extra fine. Pkt 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST. See *Nigella*.

Lupin

590 **Annual Varieties, Mixed**. Easily grown plants, with long, graceful spikes of pea-shaped flowers of various colors. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

591 **Perennial Varieties, Mixed**. Hardy plants of easy culture, useful as a background in the perennial border. Mixed blue and white. 3 to 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.



MATRICARIA

Lychnis

Perennial plant of easy culture, blooming the first season if sown early.

- 595 **CHALCEDONICA** (Burning Star). Bright scarlet flowers shaped like Maltese cross. Of fine color and thrifty growth; very effective in the perennial border. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Marigold

Favorite annual plant, blooming the entire summer; easily cultivated. The African varieties bear large yellow or orange flowers and the plants are usually tall. The French type is of dwarf habit and flowers are striped. Hardy annual, 1 to 3 feet.

- 600 **AFRICAN EL DORADO**. Flowers very large, extremely double, of various shades of yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
 601 **LEMON BALL**. The largest of all Marigolds, nearly ball-shaped; pure lemon-yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.
 602 **ORANGE PRINCE**. Large, rich orange. Pkt. 10 cts.
 603 **DOUBLE MIXED**. All shades of the African type. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
 606 **FRENCH DWARF DOUBLE, GOLD STRIPED**. Deep brownish red, striped yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.
 607 **FRENCH DOUBLE, MIXED**. Shades of yellow and brown. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
 608 **LEGION OF HONOR**. Single flower; golden yellow, with a large spot of crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mathiola Bicornis

(Night Scented Stock)

- 610 A hardy annual with purplish red flowers, giving forth a delightful fragrance, especially towards evening. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

MARIGOLD ELDORADO

Matricaria

(Feverfew)

Free-flowering annuals, useful for groups, borders, or pot culture. Fine for cut flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

- 611 **DOUBLE WHITE**. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
 612 **DOUBLE YELLOW**. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Mignonette

(Reseda odorata)

A well-known and popular hardy annual, prized for its delightful fragrance. Seeds sown in autumn will bloom in early spring, and when sown the last of July will come into flower in a few weeks and continue until cut down by frost.

- 614 **GOLDEN MACHET**. Long, massive spikes, with fragrant, golden-yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15 cts.
 615 **GRANDIFLORA**. Improved, large-flowered, Sweet Mignonette. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.
 616 **DEFIANCE**. Large spikes and extra-large individual florets. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.
 617 **GIANT PYRAMIDAL** (Crimson Giant). Of branching growth; large, of reddish cast. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.
 618 **GOLDEN QUEEN**. Golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.



MARIGOLD GOLD STRIPED

- 619 **MACHET**. Large, thick spikes of reddish cast, of dwarf habit, dark foliage. One of the best for pots. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.
 620 **PARSON'S WHITE**. Nearly white. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.
 621 **VICTORIA**. Of deep reddish cast. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.
 622 **GOLIATH**. Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture.
 625 **MIXED VARIETIES**. The above and other varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Mimulus

Showy, free-flowering plants of easy culture. Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first season by July, if started early in the house, and continually until October. Thrives best in moist soil and somewhat shaded location. 1 foot.

- 630 **TIGRINUS** (Monkey Flower). Handsome flowers with white, sulphur or yellow ground spotted with crimson, scarlet or pink. Pkt. 10 cts.
 631 **MOSCHATUS**. (Musk Plant). Small yellow flowers, musk-scented foliage, of trailing habit excellent for hanging baskets. Pkt. 10 cts.

Moonflower. (Ipomoea)

- 635 **GRANDIFLORA ALBA** (Ipomoea noctiflora). A very rapid-growing variety of Ipomoea, reaching the height of 30 feet. Large white flowers, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Germination is greatly assisted if the hard shell of the seed is cut. Plant about 1 inch deep, in moist soil, in a box or seed-pan, and set in a warm place. If soil is kept moist the seed will germinate in about two weeks. Set out the young plants as soon as all danger of frost is past, selecting a warm, sunny location. Pkt. 10 cts.

- 635B **PINK HYBRID MOONFLOWER**. In color, exquisite, soft lilac-pink. Of much easier cultivation than the preceding. Seeds germinate freely and plant commences to bloom profusely nearly as soon as the Morning Glory. Vines are of most rapid growth, and will cover as much or more space than any other Moonflower, having enormous leaves. Blooms very profusely and will succeed wherever the Morning Glory will. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

MIGNONETTE

MORNING GLORY

(*Convolvulus major*)

A well-known climbing vine of easiest culture. Hardy annual. 10 feet.

636 MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts.

637 JAPANESE GIANT MORNING-GLORIES. The flowers of this strain are much larger than those of the common type, the range of colorings much greater, while the foliage is greatly varied and very attractive. The colors range from deepest purple through all shades of blue and red to pure white, in a great variety of beautiful blendings and markings. The vine is not so hardy nor so vigorous in its growth as the common type. Germination is assisted by soaking the seed in water for twenty-four hours before sowing. Tender annual. 8 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

MOURNING BRIDE. See Scabiosa.

MUSK PLANT. See Mimulus.

MORNING GLORY, DWARF. See *Convolvulus minor*.

NASTURTIUM

No other annual plant combines in so great a degree, ease of culture, profusion of bloom, and grace and beauty of flowers as the Nasturtium. Also, it thrives on all soils except that which is very wet and succeeds on soil so poor that many other plants would fail to grow at all.

TALL NASTURTIUM

(*Tropæolum majus*)

640 ATROPURPUREUM. Rich, dark crimson.

641 BUTTERFLY. Light lemon-yellow, lower petals blotched with terracotta; upper petals marked bright red.

642 CHAMELEON. Varies in color and markings of flowers on the same plant.

644 COCCINIA. Bright scarlet.

645 CRÆSUS. Ground color light primrose to deep orange, upper petals blotched crimson; lower petals heavily fringed at throat and blotched brownish-red.

646 DUNNETT'S ORANGE. Bright orange, blotched red.

648 EDWARD OTTO. Brownish lilac.

650 GOLDEN-LEAVED SCARLET. Deep scarlet; light yellowish foliage.

652 HEINEMANNI. Chocolate-color.

654 HEMISPHERICUM. Straw-color, blotched rose.

656 KING THEODORE. Deep crimson-maroon; dark foliage.

658 LUTEUM. Clear light yellow.

662 PEARL. Very pale yellow, nearest approach to white.

664 REGELIANUM. Deep crimson-violet.

666 SALMON QUEEN. (Improved Vesuvius). Rich, but soft velvety salmon; dark foliage.

668 SUNLIGHT. Giant flower, rich golden yellow

669 TWILIGHT. Faint salmon, or buff, heavily suffused with rosy salmon. Extra large.

670 VON MOLTKE. Bluish rose.

Each of the preceding varieties, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

672 CHOICE MIXED. Many varieties; a wide range of colors. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts. See also, Worcester Mixed Tall Nasturtiums.

673 GIANT-FLOWERED, TALL NASTURTIIUMS, MIXED. A choice selection of the largest flowered varieties and seedlings. Especially desirable for exhibition. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.

LOBB'S TALL NASTURTIUM

(*Tropæolum Lobbianum*)

While both flowers and foliage are slightly smaller than those of the preceding common Nasturtium, this class is preferred by many because of the greater profusion of bloom and its more brilliant coloring.



NASTURTIUM



NASTURTIUM

675 ASA GRAY. Light yellow, almost white.

677 BLACK PRINCE. Very dark, nearly black. Foliage dark.

679 BRILLIANT. Dazzling scarlet.

680 CARDINALE. Rich, cardinal-red.

681 FIREFLY. Deep orange, spotted red.

683 GIANT OF BATTLE. Light yellow, spotted red.

685 GOLDEN QUEEN. Clear, golden yellow.

687 KING OF THE BLACKS. Deep, rich maroon. Dark foliage.

689 LUCIFER. Deep scarlet. Dark foliage.

691 MONSIEUR COLMET. Brownish purple.

693 NAPOLEON III. Golden yellow, spotted brown.

695 REGINA. Brilliant salmon, changing to deep cream.

697 RUDOLPH VIRCHOW. Rich, carmine-rose, beautiful. Price of each above, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

700 LOBBIANUM. Choicest mixed. A mixture of all varieties of this desirable class. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 12 cts., 2 ozs. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.00.

701 MADAME GUNTHER HYBRIDS. A very choice strain of the Lobbianum type, unsurpassed for diversity and richness of colors, comprising many new combinations of colors not found in any other class. The foliage is mostly dark and forms a pleasing contrast to the richly colored flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

702 "IVY-LEAVED." A new type of Tall Nasturtium. An entirely distinct type of this popular flower, having leaves which resemble those of the English Ivy and flowers with narrow petals set well apart, which give them a somewhat star-like appearance. In this mixture will be found nearly all colors of the regular types. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



NASTURTIIUM, QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS

WORCESTER TALL MIXED

705 WORCESTER MIXED TALL NASTURTIIUMS. Our own mixture of many varieties; comprises selections from all classes, including the New Variegated-Leaved, or Queen, and choice mixtures from different growers. Of the greatest possible diversity of colors and types, but well-balanced, including larger proportions of the most desirable varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB NASTURTIIUMS

While the flowers, not having as long stems, are perhaps not quite as desirable for cutting as those of the Tall Nasturtium, the Dwarf Nasturtium is not surpassed by any other annual plant for bedding, being of the easiest culture, thriving in nearly all soils and blooming profusely the entire season.

A packet of Nasturtium contains from 30 to 45 seeds.

Except where otherwise noted, all of the following varieties at uniform price: Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

710 AURORA. Bright primrose, veined carmine.

712 BEAUTY. Orange with scarlet markings.

714 BRONZE-COLORED. A very distinct and peculiar shade.

716 CHAMELEON. Flowers of different colors or markings on the same plant.

718 CLOTH OF GOLD. Brilliant scarlet, foliage golden yellow.

720 CÆRULEUM ROSEUM. Rose, with bluish tinge.

722 CRYSTAL PALACE GEM. Rich, sulphur-yellow, spotted carmine.

724 EMPRESS OF INDIA. Dark scarlet, foliage distinct, dark purplish green.

726 GOLDEN KING. Rich golden-yellow.

727 GOLDEN MIDNIGHT. Flowers intense, deep maroon, almost black; a striking contrast to the light green foliage. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

728 GOLDEN QUEEN. Both flowers and foliage yellow.

730 KING THEODORE. Dark maroon; dark foliage.

732 KING OF TOM THUMBS. Rich scarlet, dark foliage.

734 LADY BIRD. Orange-yellow, suffused red; blotched brighter red at base of petals.

736 PEARL. Light cream, nearly white.

738 PRINCE HENRY. Light straw-yellow. spotted and suffused with rose.

742 RUBY KING. Ruby-red, dark-leaved.

743 SPOTTED KING. Yellow, with brown spots.

743b SNOW QUEEN. A charming Lilliput. The flowers, when first opened, are of a yellowish tinge, which soon turns to white at the edges, and on the second day, the whole flower becomes pure white. An excellent bedding variety. Pkt. 10 cts.

744 VESUVIUS. Rich salmon-pink.

746 CHOICE MIXED. While not equal to the Worcester Mixed, of a wide range of colors and will give very pleasing results. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

747 WORCESTER MIXED DWARF NASTURTIIUMS. Like the Worcester Tall Mixed this is of our own preparation and can not be surpassed in diversity of colors and types; includes all the named varieties and classes here described and other choice mixtures of noted growers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

NASTURTIIUM (Continued)

748 QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS. A new dwarf variety, with beautiful foliage variegated silvery white and light green. The plant does not grow over 9 inches high. The flowers are rich, brilliant crimson, rather small, but show to great advantage with the beautiful foliage as a background. One of the best, easily grown plants for an edging and very effective grown in masses. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

749 VARIEGATED-LEAVED, or QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS, MIXED. A mixture of all the varieties yet named and several unnamed seedlings of this new, distinct and charming type. Of various distinct colors; shades—light-primrose, deep scarlet, crimson and deep orange more or less veined or spotted with other colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

750 DWARF GOLDEN-LEAVED NASTURTIIUM, IN MIXTURE. A mixture of seven varieties, with yellow or golden leaves, including the new Golden Midnight, recently introduced. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts.

NEMESIA

A very valuable introduction—long blooming annual with large flowers varying from creamy white to deep orange and carmine. Most useful for bedding. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

756 STRUMOSA SUTTONI. Pkt. 15 cts.

NEMOPHILA

(Love Grove)

An attractive hardy annual, bearing cup-shaped flowers about an inch in diameter, usually in shades of blue and white, often spotted with brown. Succeeds in cool, shaded places, in light, but rather moist loam. 6 inches.

757 MIXED. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

NICOTIANA

(Flowering Tobacco)

Handsome, effective, half-hardy annuals, blooming profusely the entire season, and thriving in all soils. Seed may be sown early in the house, or in the open ground as soon as the soil is warm.

758 AFFINIS. White, star-like flowers, deliciously fragrant, expands fully in the evening. 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

759 SANDERÆ. Rose-carmine; remarkably profuse in bloom. Unlike the Affinis, is in full bloom during the day. 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

760 SANDERÆ HYBRIDS. New Hybrids, comprising several distinct colors or shades. Pkt. 10 cts.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-Mist; Lady-in-Green; Devil-in-a-Bush)

A favorite hardy annual of the easiest culture. The blue or white flowers are half-hidden in the abundant finely cut foliage, hence its common names. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

761 Blue and White, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.



NIGELLA

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

- 764 **AGROSTIS NEBULOSA**. An airy and graceful annual Grass, grows 18 inches high and looks like a line of mist when in bloom. Beautiful to mix with cut flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 765 **COIX LACHRYMA** (Job's Tears). 9 feet. Large, broad leaves, large shiny seed. Hardy Annual. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 766 **EULALIA ZEBRINA** (Zebra Grass). Dark green leaves crossed by yellowish white bars. Hardy Annual. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 767 **PENNISETUM LONGISTYLUM**. Graceful drooping heads. Excellent for bouquets. 2 feet. Hardy Annual. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 768 **PENNISETUM RUPELIANUM**. Foliage long and slender, the silvery plumes tinged with violet. 3 feet. Hardy Annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

PANSIES

Sow Pansy seed in August or September, in fresh, moist soil, cover lightly and press seeds in with a board. Keep the bed moist by watering, and if the weather is hot and dry, by mulching with straw or by shading with cloth. The seeds will germinate in about two weeks, when the straw or cloth should be removed. In from four to six weeks, transplant to a slightly raised bed, setting the plants about 3 inches apart each way. Protect during winter with straw or leaves, and transplant to desired location early in the spring. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the spring as soon as soil can be fitted. A much earlier sowing can be made in a coldframe, but is not necessary. The ideal location is one somewhat sheltered from the wind, which has the morning sun and is shaded during the hottest part of the day. Seed sown in June in a cool place will make fine blooming plants by fall, when the weather is cool and the Pansy blooms best.

The seed which we offer of the choicest strains is of unsurpassed quality. Other strains at lower prices are of excellent quality, comprising every color and extra-large flowers.

Note that our packets of Pansy seeds are larger than usually offered, rarely containing less than 200 seeds, and more often 250 to 350. Beautiful flowers, with broad blotches, of largest size, finest form and remarkable substance.

- 770 **BUGNOT'S SUPERB BLOTCHED**. Rare shades of red, bronze or brown. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.40, oz. \$5.
- 771 **CASSIER'S GIANT BLOTCHED**. A very carefully selected strain of five blotched varieties, remarkable for the enormous size of the flowers and the many rare combinations of shades and colors. Pkt. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.40, oz. \$5.
- 773 **TRIMARDEAU GIANTS**. Flowers of the largest size, with a dark blotch on the three lower petals. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.
- 774 **TRIMARDEAU PARISIAN, LARGE-STAINED**. A beautiful improved strain mostly white ground and five-blotched varieties. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.50.
- 776 **MADAME PERRET**. (Phenomena). A new strain, distinctly beautiful pink, blotched or veined with rose, crimson or purple, the upper petals either self-colored with rich wine-red or deep purple, or with a margin of white. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$3.50.
- 778 **MASTERPIECE**. (Germania). Ruffled Pansies. A new strain, having ruffled and curled petals, giving the flowers the appearance of being double. Colors rich and striking. Pkt. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25, oz. \$4.50.
- 779 **WORCESTER GIANT MIXED**. Our own selection of choice large-flowered strains and varieties, including a proportion of all the preceding strains, the named separate sorts, and several choice strains from different growers. Wonderful colors, shades and markings, representing nearly every type of Pansy. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$3.75.
- 780 **ROSS' SELECTED GIANT MIXED**. This is one of the finest strains known, the flowers being of perfect form and richest colors. A Giant Pansy, excellent for growing in the frame or out of doors. Pkt. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$3.00, oz. \$10.00.
- 782 **LARGE FLOWERED MIXED**. Our own mixture of varieties. The range of colorings is excellent, and the mixture will be found very satisfactory. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts., oz. \$2.75.



PANSY

- 783 **ENGLISH PRIZE MIXED**. Includes many with face-like of markings various shades. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.00.
- 785 **CHOICE MIXED**. A mixture of many varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 85 cts.
- 786 **GIANT ADONIS**. Splendid light blue, with white center and dark blotches.
- 788 **EMPEROR WILLIAM**. Ultramarine-blue, with dark center.
- 790 **FREYA** (Silver-edged.) Very fine.
- 792 **GOLDEN QUEEN**. Pure yellow. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.
- 794 **INDIGO-BLUE**. New rich shade
- 796 **KING OF THE BLACKS**.
- 798 **LIGHT BLUE**.
- 800 **LORD BEACONSFIELD**. Violet, shading to white at the top.
- 802 **MAUVE QUEEN**. New, beautiful mauve. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60 cts.
- 804 **PEACOCK**. Rich blue and purple, edged white; very striking.
- 806 **RUBY KING**. Superb reddish shades. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.
- 808 **SNOWFLAKE**. Pure white.
- 810 **STRIPED**. Rich dark shades.
- 811 **YELLOW**. With large, black eye.

Each of the 14 varieties, except where noted, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.



PETUNIA

PLATYCODON

(Chinese Bellflower)

- 835 **GRANDIFLORUM**. One of the best hardy perennials, and one of the easiest grown, its propagation being more easily accomplished by seed than by division of the root. It forms large clumps and is well adapted to the hardy border. Blooms from July to September. The flowers are large steel-blue, rather more open than bell-shaped, 2 to 2½ feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

POLEMONIUM

(Jacob's Ladder)

- 837 **CÆRULEUM**. A hardy perennial, very popular in olden times. Easily grown from seed, preferably sown in the fall. Large heads of showy blue flowers from May to August. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

POPPY

Well-known hardy plants of quick growth, blooming profusely for a considerable time, thriving best on light, sandy loam. Seed of the annual varieties should be sown as early in the spring as possible and where desired to bloom as they do much better when they start to grow in cool weather and are very difficult to transplant. The seed is fine and should be only slightly covered. The period of bloom will be considerably prolonged if all the flowers are cut or not allowed to form seed-pods. They will last much longer if cut when just opening.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES

- 860 **ADMIRAL**. Large, single, peony-flowered variety, glistening white, with broad band of brilliant scarlet at the top. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 862 **DANERBROG** or **DANISH CROSS**. Brilliant scarlet with white spots at base of each petal. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 863 **MEPHISTO**. Beautifully fringed, usually brilliant scarlet with black spots, but varies to rose and white. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 864 **MISS SHERWOOD**. Fine large flower, satiny white with upper half delicate rose, a distinct and beautiful combination of unusual value. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 866 **THE BRIDE**. Large, pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 868 **TULIP-FLOWERED**. Bright scarlet, cup-shaped flower. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 870 **SHIRLEY**. A lovely strain, comprising many delicate and rich shades, ranging from pure white through pink, rose, scarlet and red to the deepest crimson, the darker shades often having a margin of white. Many of the flowers have crimped or wavy petals, all are of fine silky texture, but of good substance, and not surpassed by any for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts.
- 872 **SHIRLEY, SANTA ROSA STRAIN**. Acknowledged the best and most varied strain in existence. Unusually large flowers, remarkably clear colors, including new striped, new salmon shades and new bluish ones, all mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.
- 874 **UMBROSUM**. Rich vermillion, with a spot of glistening black on each petal. Very showy. Pkt. 5 cts.

PETUNIA

The Petunia is easily grown, and, blooming profusely all summer, is very popular for bedding. It thrives best in a warm, sunny location. Sow seed thinly where plants are to remain, in beds for transplanting, or, for early blooming, in the house in boxes. Almost invariably the weaker plants produce the finer flowers, especially of the choice strains.

- 812 **MIXED COLORS**. A fine mixture of the common small-flowered type. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts., ½ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.
- 814 **FINEST MIXED**. A superior mixture. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 20 cts., ½ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.00.
- 815 **STRIPED and BLOTCHED MIXED**. A choice strain. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts., ½ oz. 40 cts.
- 816 **HOWARD'S STAR**. Rich shade of maroon, with five-pointed star of white. Very pretty. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 40 cts.
- 817 **DWARF INIMITABLE, MIXED COLORS**. Dwarf, bushy plants, flowers mostly beautifully striped and blotched. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 40 cts.
- 818 **PETUNIA, ROSY MORN**. A single flower, color soft carmine pink. A profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 50 cts.
- 822 **LARGE-FLOWERING, EXTRA CHOICE, MIXED**. A superior mixture of large-flowered varieties with beautiful markings. Pkt. 20 cts.
- 824 **GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA**. A superb strain. Flowers are of remarkable substance, enormous size and many are beautifully fringed. Of almost every conceivable shade; veined, striped or blotched with some contrasting shade. Plant of vigorous growth and blooms profusely. Pkt. 25 cts.
- 825 **DOUBLE, LARGE-FLOWERING, CHOICE MIXED**. An excellent mixture comprising a large variety of colors, with a good percentage of double flowers. Pkt. 50 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

A well-known and very popular hardy annual, blooming profusely from July until frost, and of the easiest culture. Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring, either where the plants are desired to bloom, or in beds, and the young plants set in the desired location when 2 or 3 inches high. The tall sorts should stand about 12 inches apart, the dwarf about 6 inches. The plants will be more bushy and cover the ground better if pinched off while small.

- 830 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.
- LARGE-FLOWERING**. (Phlox Drummondii grandiflora). A great improvement on the common type, both heads and florets being nearly twice as large.
- 831 **Extra-Choice, Mixed Colors**. Our own mixture of the choicest and best strains from different growers. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 30 cts., oz. \$1.00.
- 832 **BLACK WARRIOR**. Dark red. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 20 cts.
- 833 **ISABELLINA**. Pure yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 20 cts.
- DWARF**. (P. Drummondii nana compacta.) The plants of this class, growing only 6 to 8 inches high, are considered by many, very desirable for bedding.
- 837 **FIREBALL**. Bright scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 838 **SNOWBALL**. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 840 **Mixed Colors**. All choice varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.
- LARGE-FLOWERING DWARF**. A new strain, combining the large heads and individual flowers of the Grandiflora type, with the dwarf compact habit of the Nana compacta.
- 841 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 30 cts.
- STAR, or FRINGED** (P. Drummondii cuspidata). A distinct class with petals partly fringed, partly toothed, and some longer than others and regularly placed, give the flowers a star-like shape. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.
- 843 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.
- DOUBLE**. Double and semi-double flowers. A very desirable class for cutting.
- 845 **Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 10 cts.
- HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX**. Well-known, popular herbaceous, perennial, easily grown from seed.
- 847 **Choicest Mixed**. Saved from only the finest varieties. All colors. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 30 cts., ½ oz. 50 cts.
- PINK**. See Dianthus.



SINGLE POPPY

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

- 878 **CARNATION-FLOWERED.** Mixed. Fine, large, fringed flowers, of many colors. A popular class. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.
- 880 **CARDINAL.** Very large, pure cardinal-red; deeply cut, dark green foliage; very attractive. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 882 **GOLDEN POPPY.** Striking golden-yellow foliage, and flowers in different shades of red. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 884 **PEONY-FLOWERED.** Mixed. Large, globular flowers resembling a peony. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.
- 886 **SNOWDRIFT, or DOUBLE WHITE FRINGED.** Flowers from 3 to 4 inches across, very double and finely fringed. Pure white. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 888 **WORCESTER MIXED.** Our own mixture of single and double annual varieties; all types and colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES

ICELAND POPPIES. Though hardy perennials, generally treated as annuals, blooming the first year, if seed is sown early. Of graceful habit, with fern-like foliage. They bloom profusely, and, if no seed-pods are allowed to form, until October.

- 890 **White and Shades of Yellow and Orange, Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

ORIENTAL POPPIES. Extremely desirable for the hardy perennial border; gorgeous blooms. Easily grown from seed sown either in late fall, or early spring. They bloom the second spring from sowing, and, though their season is short—about three weeks in June they make a very effective display.

- 892 **ORIENTALE.** Deep crimson flowers, with blotch of black on each petal. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
- 893 **NEW ORIENTALE HYBRIDS.** Flowers of enormous size, sometimes 6 inches or more in diameter and of many novel colors. Pkt. 10 cts.



SHIRLEY POPPY

PORTULACA

Well-known tender annuals, blooming profusely all summer. Thrive in most soils and locations, but succeed best in a light, sandy soil and sunny spot, enduring any amount of dry weather. Form a dazzling display when sown in masses.

- 894 **DOUBLE CHOICE MIXED.** Usually from fifty to sixty per cent of the flowers will come double. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65 cts.
- 895 **SINGLE SCARLET.** 896 **Rose.** 897 **White.** 898 **Yellow.** Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.
- 899 **SINGLE MIXED.** Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 40 cts.

PRIMULA

(Primrose)

PRIMULA SINENSIS (Chinese Primrose). A beautiful winter-blooming greenhouse perennial and one of the most pleasing for the home, blooming from December to spring. While its culture is not easy, it is by no means impossible for the amateur to raise fine, thrifty plants from seed. For early winter blooming seed should be sown the first week in April. Two sowings are advisable, but the second should not be later than the middle of May. Sow in well-drained shallow pans or boxes, using finely sifted loam, leaf mold and sand in equal parts. Cover lightly and water carefully, but well. Keep moist and in shade, and in a temperature of about 60 degrees. In summer keep in a cool, shady location, in winter in a north window in a temperature of 45 degrees.

- 900 **CHOICEST MIXED.** Comprises the finest fringed varieties. Pkt. 35 cts.
- PRIMULA OBCONICA.** Easily grown. Seed sown in May will produce blooming plants by early fall. A beautiful pot plant and does well in the open ground in a cool, shady location if soil is strong, moist and rich. The treatment is about the same as of the Chinese Primrose except that the seeds should be sown in good porous soil, as they do not germinate well in leaf mold. The soil for final potting should be heavy and the plants should be kept in temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees.
- 901 **GRANDIFLORA.** Blooms profusely; white, shading to lilac. Pkt. 10 cts.
- 902 **PRIMULA STELLATA.** Star-like flowers borne in clusters, producing a large variety of colors; plants are very graceful and fine for winter flowering. Pkt. 35 cts.



PRIMULA SINENSIS

HARDY PRIMROSES

Although known as hardy perennials, these require in this climate some protection. They may be placed in a cold-frame, or if protected with leaves covered by a box, they will live through our severest winters. They are among the best of the early-blooming plants.

ELATIOR (Polyanthus). Excellent for either pot or outdoor culture. Colors mostly shades of yellow, and red and yellow.

- 903 **CHOICEST MIXED.** Pkt. 10 cts.
- 904 **VULGARIS.** True yellow English Primrose; canary yellow; fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.

PYRETHRUM

Well-known, hardy herbaceous perennials of easy culture.

- 910 **AUREUM** (Golden Feather). Golden foliage; small, white flowers. Cultivated for its foliage alone and usually treated as an annual. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.
- 913 **ROSEUM HYBRIDUM.** Blooms freely from June to September, bearing large-flowering, daisy-like flowers ranging from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow center; excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.
- ROSE CHAMPION.** See *Agrostemma Coronaria*.
- ROSE OF HEAVEN.** See *Agrostemma Coeli*.
- RICINUS.** See Castor Bean.
- RESEDA.** See *Mignonette*.

RHODANTHE

One of the finest everlasting flowers and an excellent plant for garden decoration. If flowers are gathered before they are fully expanded and dried in the shade, they will retain their color for years. Tender annual. 1 foot.
920 **MIXED COLORS.** All shades of pink, rose, crimson and white. Pkt. 5 cts.

ROCKET (Sweet)

(Hesperis Matronalis)

Hardy perennial plant of easy culture, bearing clusters of purple or white fragrant flowers. 1½ feet.
921 **Mixed.** Pkt. 5 cts.

RUDBECKIA

(Cone Flower)

To this family belong the favorite plant, Golden Glow, and the well-known wild flower, Black-eyed Susan, or Yellow Ox-Eye Daisy. Both the annual and the perennials are of the easiest culture and grow in nearly all soils and situations, thriving alike in partial shade or fully exposed to the sun.

923 **BICOLOR SUPERBA.** Free-blooming annual of dense, bushy growth, bearing on long stems, large, bright yellow flowers with velvety brown spots at base of petals, and disc or cone of brown. Excellent for cutting. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

925 **NEUMANNI.** Large, golden yellow flowers, with maroon cone. Very showy; blooms for a long time. One of the best hardy perennials. 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

926 **PURPUREA (Echinacea; Giant Purple Cone-Flower).** Large flowers, about 4 inches in diameter, reddish purple, with large cone of brown. Hardy perennial. 3 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Velvet Flower: Painted Tongue)

Graceful, half-hardy annual, bearing from August to October, richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers, ranging from deepest purple to almost black and blue, through various shades of red, brown and yellow, to creamy white, usually marbled or veined with several contrasting colors. These are borne on long, slender stems, and are excellent for cutting, keeping well in water. Seed may be sown in the house the last of March or in the open ground in May. The plant succeeds best in deep, rich, rather light loam of medium moisture. 2 feet.

928 **GRANDIFLORA.** Choicest mixed. Extra-large-flowered strain. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 20 cts.

929 **EMPEROR.** Mixed colors. New type, with one thick leading stem; flowers large and distinct in their beautiful veinings of gold. Pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 20 cts.

SALVIA

(Scarlet Sage)

A mass of bloom from late summer until killed by frost; tender perennials, treated as an annual. Seed should be sown early indoors, or in hot bed and the plants set out when the weather has become warm.

935 **SPLENDENS GRANDIFLORA.** The well-known Scarlet Sage. 3 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$1.50.

936 **BONFIRE (Clara Bedman).** Compact, bushy growth, blooms earlier and more profusely. Intense scarlet. 2 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 40 cts., oz. \$3.00.

937 **PATENS.** Rich, intense blue. 2 feet. Pkt. 25 cts.

SCABIOSA

(Mourning Bride)

The flowers are large and double with a great variety of colors. Of easy culture and blooms freely from July until hard frost. Hardy annual. 2½ feet.

945 **LARGE-FLOWERED.** Mixed Colors. Fine, large, double flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 15 cts.

947 **CAUCASICA.** Flowers large, pale lilac, about 3 inches in diameter, in bloom all summer. Pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 25 cts.

SCARLET RUNNER. See Beans—Ornamental varieties, page 51.

SCHIZANTHUS

(Butterfly, or Fringe Flower)

Beautiful, dainty, half-hardy annual. Seed may be sown in the open ground, or in the house, and the plants set in the garden in May. Should be planted in a sheltered place or the plants tied to stakes as the stems are very brittle and easily broken by strong winds. An excellent house-plant. 1 to 1½ feet.

948 **GRANDIFLORUS HYBRIDUS.** Very fine new varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

949 **WISETONENIS.** Containing the most beautiful shades of white, pink, rose and crimson. Excellent for pot culture. Pkt. 25 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(Mimosa Pudica)

950 **PUDICA.** Globular heads of small pink flowers. Grown chiefly for the peculiar habit of the plant, the leaves closing and drooping at the slightest touch. Tender annual. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.



STOCK



Lower Flower 1-2 Actual Size.

SALPIGLOSSIS

SHAMROCK

950A True, small-leaved variety. Imported seed. Pkt. 10 cts., ¼ oz. 40 cts.

SILENE

(Catchfly)

Profuse-flowering plants of easy culture. Seed of the annual sorts may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or in the fall if early bloom is desired.

951 **ARMERIA.** Mixed (Common Catchfly). Annual; blooms from July to September. White, pink and red. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

953 **PENDULA COMPACTA.** Single and Double. Mixed Colors. White, rose and red. Annual. Largely used for edgings. May to August. 6 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.

SNAPDRAGON. See Antirrhinum.

STOCK

(Gilliflower)

One of the most popular annuals, remarkable for its profusion of bloom, brilliancy and diversity of colors and lasting quality of its flowers. Plants from seed sown inside in March or April commence to bloom in July and those from seed sown in the open ground in about ten weeks, and continue until frost. Plants grown in rich soil and well cared for, produce 80 to 90 per cent of double flowers.

957 **BEAUTY OF NICE.** Mammoth flowering. Delicate flesh pink, extra large spike. Pkt. 10 cts.

958 **MONT BLANC.** Purest white. Pkt. 10 cts.

959 **MONTE CARLO.** Canary yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

960 **CRIMSON KING.** Rich blood-crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

961 **SUMMER NIGHT.** Rich deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

962 **CHOICEST MIXED.** Pkt. 10 cts.

DRESDEN PERPETUAL, or BRANCHING (Cut-and-Come-Again). A perpetual blooming class of branching habit; double, fragrant flowers. 2 feet.

967 **CHOICEST MIXED.** Pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 50 cts., ¼ oz. 90 cts.

LARGE-FLOWERED DOUBLE TEN WEEKS. A very choice strain, producing a very large per cent of double flowers. Fine for bedding. ½ to 2 feet.

970 **CHOICEST MIXED.** Pkt. 10 cts., ½ oz. 50 cts., ¼ oz. 90 cts.

971 **DOUBLE GERMAN TEN WEEKS, Mixed Colors.** Seeds sown in the open ground instead of in pots, therefore cheaper. A good range of colors. 1½ feet. Pkt. 5 cts., ½ oz. 25 cts., ¼ oz. 40 cts.

The Spencer Waved or Giant Orchid-Flowered SWEET PEAS

The varieties which we offer here are some of the most beautiful Sweet Peas to date. While the supply of seed of some of these is still limited, it is our desire to offer our customers some varieties of recent introduction, that the real merits of the Spencer type may be appreciated. We have not made an attempt to offer a complete list but we wish to call our patrons attention to those which have proven themselves leaders in this class.

DECORATOR. This is an ennobled "Rose du Barri" increased in size and brought to true Spencer type. Of vigorous growth, the vines flower profusely, bearing on long stems three and frequently four beautifully waved flowers. The color is rich rose overlaid with terra-cotta, intensifying to deep bright orange at base of wings. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

ELFRIDA PEARSON. The flowers are of extra large size, great substance and lasting quality when cut. They are nicely disposed on extremely long stiff stems, invariably borne in fours. The vines bloom in wonderful profusion, and are of such vigorous growth that the flowers frequently come with double standards. The color is a lovely pink throughout, the buds and flowers being tinted with salmon-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

FIERY CROSS. This sensational novelty was exhibited last year and was received with great favor by the experts, and is now offered to the public as one of the leaders. The flowers are of good size and beautifully waved, but its greatest merit is its color, which is a brilliant fiery-scarlet, and its well-deserved name is truly descriptive. Pkt. (about 30 seeds) 10 cts., 3 pkts. 25 cts.

ILLUMINATOR. A rich and charming new color, produced by a ground color of salmory-orange overlaid with bright cerise-pink, the effect being a glowing orange-scarlet; flowers uniformly large. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

KING WHITE. The grandest of all white Sweet Peas, and of the most up-to-date Spencer form. It is much the largest white Spencer—the buds are of exceptional size before opening, even the seed pods are unusually large. The stems are long and stout, and bear practically always four blossoms. King White created a sensation last season wherever shown. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

MARGARET ATLEE. The largest and finest Sweet Pea yet introduced. It is a rosy salmon-pink on a creamy buff ground; a rich, soft color, and extremely attractive, both as individual flowers and in the bunch. The standard is large, wavy and frequently double. The wings are also large, wavy, well set. There are usually four blossoms to a stem; well poised and graceful. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

NEW MARGARET MADISON. A large, perfect Spencer, of delicate azure blue, slightly tinted with mauve. The mauve tint shows only in the newly opened blossoms and the fully expanded flowers are clear light-lavender. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

WEDGEWOOD. This is a unique shade of lovely light blue and completely eclipses the "Flora Norton Spencer." The flowers are well waved in both standard and wings and are borne almost uniformly in sprays of four upon long, stout stems. Wedgwood is a color long sought for in Sweet Peas and has been eagerly welcomed by lovers of this beautiful annual. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 35 cts.

The above eight varieties illustrated in natural colors on front cover. See front cover.

OUR OFFER. Your choice of one packet each of any three of the above varieties, 25 cts. All eight of the above, 75 cts. With each order for the eight we will include one packet of Duplex, also one packet of the famous Yarrowa Spencer. All postpaid.

DUPLEX SPENCER. Produces uniformly large, waved flowers of true Spencer type. In color, both the standard and wings are a rich cream-pink, and practically all the petals give flowers with double or triple standards. On the sprays of four blooms each (of which there is a great number) the two lower flowers are double, while sometimes three of the flowers are double. The three-bloom sprays give the one or two lower flowers with twin or triple standards. Even the flowers which have only a single standard are magnificent, being all uniformly waved and crimped, both in standard and wings. The beautiful lemon keel, in addition to the double standard, materially enhances the effectiveness of these flowers when bunched. Of strong, vigorous growth, the vines bear the grand flowers most profusely upon long stiff stems. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.



YARROWA. A Sweet Pea novelty of sterling merit, coming from Australia. The flowers are waved, of large size, many of them being double. Color, a soft, bright rose-pink with a creamy base. One of the best for forcing under glass, and when grown out of doors blooms two weeks earlier than the Summer Spencers. Pkt. (about 40 seeds) 15 cts., 2 Pkts. 25 cts.

The Spencer Waved or Giant Orchid-Flowered SWEET PEAS

GENERAL LIST

Sweet Peas succeed best when planted very early in the spring. The soil should be at least of medium fertility and well prepared. Sow thickly in drills about 5 inches deep, but cover with but 2 inches of soil, filling the drill when plants are a few inches high. Seed may be sown in either single or double rows, the latter being preferable because more economical of space, and requiring only half as much material for support of the vines. For this purpose, poultry netting is often used, but brush is better. The season of blooming will be prolonged if all flowers are cut and seed-pods not allowed to form. All at uniform price. Pkt. 10 cts. ½ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 90 cts., postpaid.

AMERICA SPENCER. White, covered with splashes and stripes of bright carmine.

APPLE-BLOSSOM SPENCER. Similar to the Apple Blossom of the older type; petals waved and crinkled; standard finely waved at edges; large and long-stemmed.

ASTA OHN. Large flowers, waved and fluted in the standard with very large wavy wings, lavender, suffused or tinted with mauve; superior to any other lavender.

AURORA SPENCER. Enormous flowers, both wings and standard much waved or fluted; ground creamy-white, beautifully flaked and mottled, rich orange-salmon.

BEATRICE SPENCER. Buff, pink, and rose with deeper rose wings.

BLACK KNIGHT. Rich, deep maroon, large.

BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER. Closely resembles the variety of the older type. Large, well waved and crinkled.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES (Waverly). Large and distinct.

Bluish purple, shading to lilac at margin.

COUNTESS SPENCER. The original of this type. Soft rose-pink, deepening somewhat at the edges.



MARGARET ATLEE



DOBBIE'S CREAM

DAINTY SPENCER. White ground with beautiful picotee edge of rose pink.

DOBBIE'S CREAM. Rich primrose, perfect form, waved edge, usually four flowers on a stem.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Best soft lavender.

FLORA NORTON SPENCER. Bright blue, with a little deeper tint of purple than the original Flora Norton. Large and both standard and wings are wavy. A grand flower.

FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER. Delicate blush with pink edge; a beautiful flower of the largest size.

GEORGE HERBERT. Bright rosy carmine, especially fine in artificial light. Of largest size and true wavy form, both standard and wings beautifully fluted. Four-flowered.

HELEN LEWIS (Orange Countess). Standard crimson-orange, wings orange-rose,

IRISH BELLE. The color of this variety is very uniform in both standard and wings, a rich lilac flushed with pink, which gives a very distinct soft tone throughout the entire flower.

KING EDWARD SPENCER. Rich crimson-scarlet, large and of fine form; the best of this color.

LOVELY SPENCER. Soft shell-pink, shading to blush and almost white at the edges; large and wavy.

MRS. ROUTZAHN SPENCER. Ground buff or apricot, suffused with delicate pink or rose, with a decided rose edge.

MRS. SANKEY SPENCER. Opens with a slight tint of pink, but soon turns a clear white. Very large, black-seeded.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT SPENCER. Deep purplish mauve, self-colored.

OTHELLO SPENCER. Of immense size with large drooping wings and large wavy standard; rich maroon, very dark.

PRIMROSE SPENCER. Not so large as some of this class, but especially desirable because of its color, a pronounced primrose or creamy yellow.

PRINCE OF WALES SPENCER. Rose-crimson, almost self-colored. Much like, or identical with, Marie Corelli.

QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER. Enormous flowers of deep Primrose, suffused with rose; of good form and substance and with the true Spencer wave to the three or four flowers on a stem.

RAMONA SPENCER. Clear white, with soft, delicate lines and flakes of blush-pink. Standard and wings wavy and fluffy.

SENATOR SPENCER. The color is a varying combination of deep claret and chocolate, striped and flaked on a ground of light heliotrope. Very large.

STIRLING STENT. A rich, deep metallic salmon, suffused with orange. A beautiful Spencer, especially in artificial light, requiring shading to show true color.

THOMAS STEVENSON. The flowers are of largest size and true Spencer type. The standard is an intense flaming orange, while the wings are rosy carmine, shaded orange. Very vigorous.

VERMILLION BRILLIANT. A brilliant scarlet Spencer of splendid form. The standard is very bold and beautifully waved. On account of its brightness this is a very telling color and should be in every collection.

WHITE SPENCER. Pure white. Of the largest size, has beautifully poised wings and the standard is erect and wavy. Stems often 12 inches long.

SWEET PEAS

GRANDIFLORA OR STANDARD VARIETIES

Sweet Peas succeed best when planted very early in the spring. The soil should be at least of medium fertility and well prepared. Sow thickly in drills about 5 inches deep, but cover with but 2 inches of soil, filling the drill when plants are a few inches high. Seed may be sown in either single or double rows, the latter being preferable because more economical of space, and requiring only half as much material for support of the vines. For this purpose poultry netting is often used, but brush is better. The season of blooming will be prolonged if all flowers are cut and seed-pods not allowed to form.



LOVELY

All of the following varieties at uniform price. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40.

- 995 **AMERICA**. White, striped and splashed with carmine.
- 1005 **APPLE BLOSSOM**. Crimson-pink, shading lighter, wings white tinted pink.
- 1010 **AURORA**. White, striped and flaked orange-pink, very attractive.
- 1015 **BLACK KNIGHT**. Glossy, deep maroon; large, open form.
- 1020 **BLANCHE BURPEE**. White, popular but not equal to Dorothy Eckford.
- 1025 **BLANCHE FERRY**. The popular pink and white.
- 1035 **BOLTON'S PINK**. Pink, shaded rose.
- 1036 **CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES**. Purple, wings bright blue.
- 1038 **COUNTESS OF RADNOR**. A beautiful lavender of hooded form, nearly self colored.
- 1040 **DAINTY**. Clear white, edged with rose-pink.
- 1042 **DOBBIE'S MID BLUE**. Brightest blue of all.
- 1045 **DOROTHY ECKFORD**. The largest pure white of this class.
- 1055 **DUKE OF WESTMINSTER**. Standard clear purple; wings purple, tinted violet.

- 1060 **EARLIEST OF ALL**. Pink and white.
- 1061 **EARLIEST WHITE**. Pure white, very early.
- 1075 **EMILY HENDERSON**. Pure white; large, open form, petals of more substance than other white sorts; not so graceful in form as the hooded varieties; stems very thick. Vigorous grower and blooms profusely.
- 1080 **FLORA NORTON**. Almost true sky-blue.
- 1082 **FLORIST LAVENDER**. One of the best of this shade, long-stemmed, plant vigorous.
- 1110 **JEANNIE GORDON**. Standard bright rose, wings primrose, tinted light rose.
- 1120 **KATHERINE TRACY**. Flowers soft but brilliant pink; open form. The plants are vigorous, and give a profusion of flowers which continue of good size until the end of the season.
- 1125 **KING EDWARD VII**. Crimson-scarlet, large; the best of this color.
- 1135 **LADY GRISEL HAMILTON**. Soft lavender, tinted with mauve in standard.
- 1150 **LOTTIE ECKFORD**. White, edged lavender.
- 1155 **LOVELY**. Soft shell-pink, a beautiful flower.
- 1611 **MIDNIGHT, or BLACKBIRD**. Indigo-blue and violet. The darkest shade in sweet peas.
- 1170 **MISS WILMOT**. Bright orange-pink, veined with deeper shade.
- 1200 **MRS. WALTER WRIGHT**. Rosy-purple, self-colored.
- 1215 **OTHELLO**. Very dark maroon; large.
- 1220 **PRIMA DONNA**. The popular clear pink.
- 1230 **PRINCE OF WALES**. Rose-crimson, self-colored.
- 1234 **QUEEN ALEXANDRA**. Intense scarlet, does not burn in sun; large.
- 1235 **QUEEN VICTORIA**. Light primrose, self-colored; black-seeded.
- 1265 **STELLA MORSE**. Buff with tint of pink; when bunched has rich cream effect.
- 1275 **THE HON. MRS. E. KENYON**. Light primrose, self-colored; the best of this shade.
- 1290 **WHITE WONDER**. Pure white; many double flowers.

Sweet Pea Mixtures

OUR BEST MIXED

- 1295 This mixture we make up ourselves of the choicest large-flowered varieties, including the best of the standard varieties, all of the varieties of the New Giant and Orchid Flowered, both of the Spencer and Unwin Types and many of the un-named Spencers. This mixture comprises all shades but is blended in carefully studied proportions and is the most desirable and popular mixture which can be produced. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., 2 ozs. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40.

CHOICE MIXED

- 1296 Also prepared by us; a well-blended mixture, comprising many of the large-flowering varieties of the older type, and Eckford's Large-Flowering Hybrids in great variety. The mixture will compare favorably with those generally offered at a higher price, and is surpassed only by mixtures which, like our Best Mixed, contain the new orchid-flowering varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., 2 ozs. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. 75 cts.

SPENCER VARIETIES AND SEEDLINGS MIXTURE

This is a superb mixture of Spencer or Giant Waved Flowered varieties. It contains not only the named kinds but many of the un-named seedlings. It must be remembered that the Spencer sorts do not come as true as the old standard kinds, but a very large percentage will be of the Spencer type with a waved flower. This is the very best mixture that you can buy and is well worth the difference in price. Postpaid, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., 2 ozs. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

STOKESIA CYANEA

(Cornflower Aster)

973 A beautiful, hardy perennial, growing about 2 feet high and bearing from August to hard frost, beautiful centaurea-like lavender-blue flowers, among the best for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

974 MIXED. Containing many new colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

SUNFLOWER HELIANTHUS

The Sunflower grows well in all soils if fully exposed to the sun. The taller varieties make excellent background to other plants. All the varieties listed are annuals.

975 CUCUMERIFOLIUS. (Miniature Sunflower). Small, single flower, rich yellow. 4 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

976 GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS (Globe or Dahlia Sunflower). Flowers large, double, of a rich saffron color; 6 feet. Per oz. 30 cts.

980 NEW MINIATURE VARIETIES. Many new varieties of the miniature type, of various shades of yellow and creamy white. Some are large, some have twisted petals and some black centers. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

981 PERKEO. A distinct dwarf variety of the Miniature and growing only a foot high and blooming from the last of June until hard frost; is especially valuable for bedding. Pkt. 10 cts.

983 DOUBLE MINIATURE. Mixed. While the single flowers are more graceful, the double last longer when cut. Flowers small, double or semi-double and borne on long stems. Of various shades of yellow. 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

984 DOUBLE CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED. Flowers larger than the preceding; full and double. Orange-yellow. 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.

986 RUSSIAN MAMMOTH. Very large. 7 to 9 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

988 MAXIMILIANA. Flowers clear yellow with several rows of large petals and full center; continues in bloom late in the autumn. Hardy perennial. 6 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

SWEET SULTAN. See Centaurea.

SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatu)

A splendid hardy biennial with large trusses of sweet scented flowers produced in abundance. Seed should be sown at any time from early spring to the last of August, the late sown generally making as good plants as the early, and blooming to the full extent the following summer. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

1300 SINGLE MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts., oz. 30 cts.

STOKESIA CYANEA

1302 HOLBORN GLORY. A new strain of the auricular-eyed section; both the head and individual flowers are of the largest size and each of the latter shows a clear white eye; of an exceedingly wide range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

1308 DOUBLE, LARGEST-FLOWERED. Choicest mixed. A greatly improved strain. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1309 SCARLET BEAUTY. A very effective, rich, deep scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.

1310 EVERBLOOMING HYBRID (*Dianthus latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl.*) A variety which blooms the first season from seed. Color, intense crimson-scarlet; a really fine hardy plant of very easy culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

THUNBERGIA

1315 An annual vine, growing about 4 feet high, bearing medium-sized flowers, white, buff or orange, with dark eye. Largely used in hanging baskets or window boxes. Pkt. 5 cts.

TRITOMA

1317 TRITOMA (Red-Hot Poker Plant, or Flame Flower). H. P. Magnificent, large spikes of orange-red flowers, attaining a height of 4 feet, effective in single clumps or among shrubbery.

VERBENA

Favorite annuals, thriving in nearly all soils. Useful for beds, borders, carpeting ground, and vases. Plants from seed sown in open ground in May will begin to bloom in August, and those sown inside in March will bloom from June until frost.

1320 MIXED COLORS. A good strain, all colors of old type. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

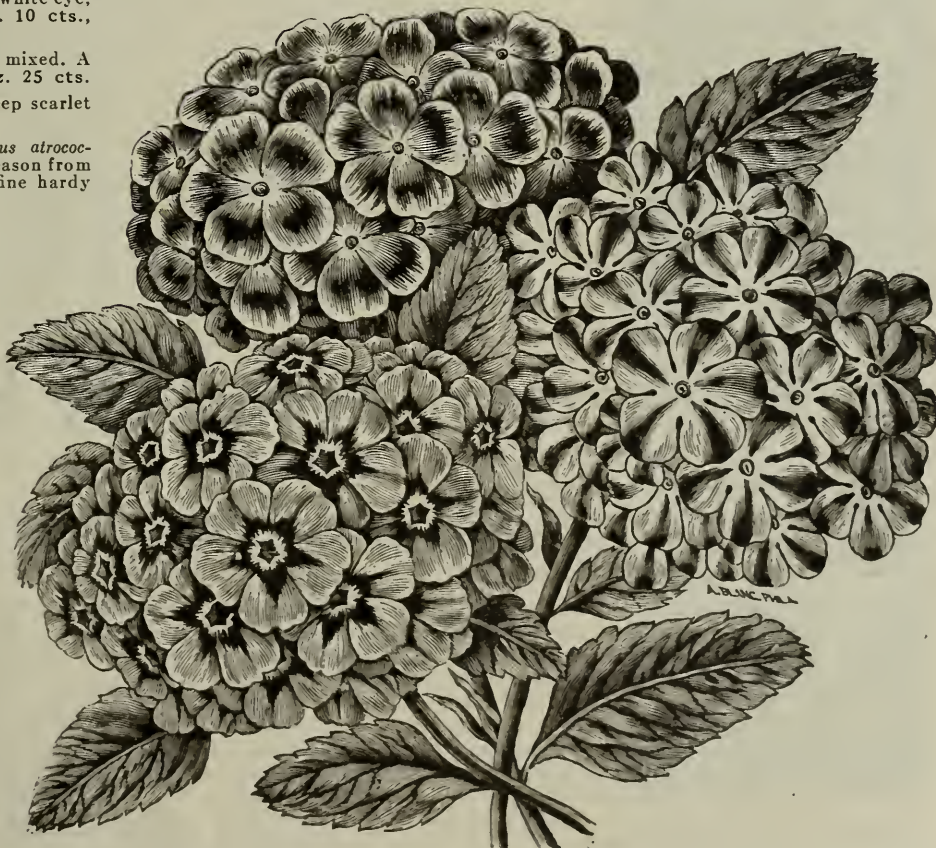
1321 MAMMOTH MIXED COLORS. Comprises the best large-flowering sorts of many colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

1322 SCARLET DEFIANCE. Large trusses of deep rich scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

1323 MAMMOTH WHITE. Truss and florets large; fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.

1324 ITALIAN STRIPED. Large trusses and medium-sized flowers; each distinctly striped. Pkt. 10 cts.

1325 VERBENA, "BURBANK'S GIANT MAY-FLOWER." A selected strain from Luther Burbank, having a powerful fragrance like that of the Trailing Arbutus. The flowers are of the largest size and most beautiful colors. Pkt. 15 cts., 2 pkts. 25 cts.



VERBENAS

VIOLA CORNUTA

(Tufted Pansies)

Flowers are not so large as the Pansy proper, but is very desirable as it blooms profusely, and is more quickly and easily grown. Seed sown in April will produce blooming plants in June that will be covered with flowers for a long time, and, if planted in cool, moist soil, partly shaded, nearly all summer.

1335 MIXED TUFTED PANSIES. Finest mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

WALLFLOWER

Half-hardy perennial. A universal favorite in England. Though a fine bedding plant, is not well-known in America. It is more often grown as a pot plant and for this purpose is well adapted. The flowers are very fragrant and usually of various shades of yellow, brown and reddish brown. Seed may be sown in the open ground in the spring when warm, and, if given about 12 inches of room, will make strong, stocky plants for winter bloom.

1340 SINGLE. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

1341 DOUBLE BRANCHING. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

1342 PARIS EXTRA-EARLY. A new single-flowered strain, blooming throughout the season, from spring-sown seed. Colors; light brown, brownish-red, yellow and creamy-white. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

WILD CUCUMBER. See Cucumber Vine.

ZINNIA

(Youth and Old Age)

Old-time favorite annuals; easily grown from seed and transplanted readily. Showy flowers in profusion all summer. Fine for bedding, borders or among shrubbery.

1350 MIXED COLORS. An improved strain, comprising all colors and many large flowers. 2 feet. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

1351 Crimson. 1352 White. 1353 Scarlet. 1354 Yellow. Each, pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

1358 MAMMOTH, or GIANT-FLOWERED. Mixed Colors. Flowers of the largest size and of various colors. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 75 cts.

1360 CURLED AND CRESTED. A pleasing variation from the regular type, the petals being twisted, curled and crested. All colors. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1362 ZEBRA. Striped flowers, the colors varying on each plant. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

1363 LILLIPUT (Pompon). Small, double flowers of many colors. Very profuse. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.



ZINNIA

1364 HAAGEANNA fl. pl. (Mexican Zinnia). A distinct type with small pretty, double and semi-double flowers, which would hardly be recognized as Zinnias by those unfamiliar with the type. Of dwarf and slender growth, the plant is excellent for bedding, while the deep orange flowers are good for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

1368 A mixture of many free-blooming annuals, which, once sown, require little care, and sown in this way, almost none. In fact, with the exceptions of thinning out some plants where they grow too thickly and removing an occasional weed, the bed often looks better let alone, is more in keeping with its name, and more like some lovely spots where wild plants grow. The possibilities of this mixture are great, the different seasons of blooming insuring constant succession of flowers from early in the season until hard frost, and in the height of bloom, some new flower nearly every day. It affords a very easy and cheap way to quickly fill large areas of any unsightly place, and the results will surprise those who never saw a wild-flower garden; not only will the bed be attractive, but also will furnish many good flowers for cutting. To insure the greatest possible variety, the bed should be quite large. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

Evergreen Trees By Parcel Post

12 different kinds put up in packages of 50 or 100 trees. Each package \$1.00. Any 6 packages for \$5. prepaid.

Fine for hedges, windbreaks and ornamental lawn planting. Safe arrival guaranteed to any point in the United States.

Complete planting instructions and cultural directions will be furnished with each order.

Evergreen trees will bring a new beauty and charm to your home. There is unquestionably no better way of beautifying your place than surrounding it with beautiful Evergreens. As an ornamental tree Evergreens are unsurpassed. No other trees remain green through summer and winter; none are more beautiful. But while their value in this respect is great, Evergreens are most useful in other ways. They protect houses, stock and crops, from wind, sun and snow. They conserve the soil's natural moisture. They form a substantial shelter and nesting place for the birds that rid your acres of worms and destructive insects. They are a source of salable timber for fence posts and other uses. Plant some Evergreens around your garden and just see how much difference there is in the temperature and moisture. You will find that you can grow flowers, fruits and vegetables that you never could before.

These varieties have been thoroughly tested and proven absolutely hardy

and reliable and will grow successfully in all parts of the country. Send in your order now. Shipment will be made during March, April or May—depending on locality.

1—100 Norway Spruce, Tall Dark Green . . .	2-5 inch 2 year seedlings
2—100 Scotch Pine, Tall, Bluish Green . . .	2-5 inch 2 year seedlings
3—100 Douglas Fir, Tall, Dark Green . . .	3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
4—100 Assorted Evergreens, Five varieties . . .	3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
5—100 Colorado Blue Spruce, Tall Silvery Green . . .	4-8 inch 3 year seedlings
6—100 White Pine, Tall, Lustrous Green . . .	3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
7—50 Black Hill Spruce, Tall, Bluish Green . . .	3-6 inch 3 year seedlings
8—100 American Arbor Vitae, Conical Deep Green . . .	2-5 inch 2 year seedlings
9—100 Dwarf Mugho Pine, Low, Deep Green . . .	2-4 inch 2 year seedlings
10—100 Jack Pine, Tall, Bright Green . . .	3-6 inch 2 year seedlings
11—50 Red Cedar, Medium, Bright Green . . .	6-10 inch 2 year seedlings
12—100 Ponderosa Pine, Tall, Dark Green . . .	3-6 inch 2 year seedlings

Price, postpaid, \$1.00 per package, any 6 packages for \$5.00. You can not afford to overlook these offers. THINK OF IT—100 TREES FOR \$1.00.



Dark patch is the odorless Alphano, all ready to be raked into the grass out of sight. For lawns it is a wonder worker.

Dig it under your shrubs. It quickens their vitality and multiplies their bloom.

ALPHANO HUMUS

The Ideal Soil Enricher for Lawn and Garden

HERE at last is a perfectly balanced soil ration that unfaillingly produces immediate and long enduring fertility.

No odor. No weed seed. No contagious disease germs. None of which can be said of manure.

It gives proper tilth to the soil. It loosens up the compact ones, and binds together the light ones. It acts as a dry weather defying soil moisture sponge. Prevents soluble plant foods from leaching away before benefiting the roots.

It contains all the essential mineral plant foods, every one of which is prohibitively high. The potash it contains alone is worth the price, to say nothing of its phosphorus and nitrogen.

It is also inoculated with Alphano inoculant, filling it with teeming billions of all the nitrogen gathering and fixing bacteria for the legumes such as alfalfa, clover, soy beans, peas and the like.

Alphano is cheap to buy, easy to use, gives quick results the first season and continues its benefits the next.

It is sweet, dry and finely granulated.

Don't confuse it with the unprepared, often sour, water-logged swamp muck sold under various names.

PRICES:

100 lbs.	\$1.25
5 bags, 100 lbs. each,	5.00
By the ton, in bags,	17.00

F. O. B. Worcester

By the car or barge in bulk,	10.00
By the car, in bags,	12.00

F. O. B. Alphano, N. J.



Being odorless it multiplies both the pleasure and the results of your flower garden



In planting your vegetable or flower seeds sow some Alphano right in the drills. It gives the young plants plenty of just the ready food they need for quick, strong growth.

We Can Furnish You Anything to Make the Grass Green on Your Lawn

IF YOU WANT A RICH, GREEN, VELVETY LAWN YOU MUST FEED IT



Our Worcester Special Odorless Lawn Dressing is of Special Interest to Owners or Those in Charge of Private Estates, Golf Links, Parks, Etc.

A rich, velvety lawn of deep, elastic turf—not merely a piece of ground covered with grass but a lawn of luxuriant richness with closely interwoven, firm, and enduring turf should be an essential feature of the home grounds. Of course it goes without saying that proper drainage and thorough preparation of the soil is necessary, but assuming that this has been done, the beauty of your lawn depends almost entirely on two things, seed and fertilizer.

The old practice of top-dressing lawns with a stable manure, so objectionable on account of unsightliness and disagreeable odors has been done away with.

Worcester Special Lawn Dressing

The last word in grass foods, is the recognized standard in New England and is used on many of the largest Estates, Golf Links, Parks and Cemeteries throughout the country. In mixing we use principally Fine Gound Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, and Tobacco Dust. The latter in combination with other ingredients in the mixture forms at once a highly effective insecticide as well as an unexcelled fertilizer, ridding the lawn of white grubs and other injurious insects and imparting to the grass that beautiful dark green color so much desired by everyone.

Guaranteed Analysis

Nitrogen, 3.25; equal to ammonia, 3.50; sol. ava. phosphoric acid, 8.00; potash actual, 1%.

Put up in 25 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags.

Price, 25 lb. Bag.....	\$.85
Price, 50 lb. Bag.....	1.50
Price, 100 lb. Bag.....	2.65
Price, Ton.....	50.00

Special Prices on 5 and 10 Ton Lots.

Pulverized Sheep Manure

This is a pure, natural manure, and the most nutritious food for plants. Its effect is immediate, much more lasting and healthy than guano or any other manure. It is the best of all manures for mixing with the soil for greenhouse plants. It makes the richest, safest, and quickest liquid manure, rivaling guano, without any deleterious effects. Instead of being put up in the natural state, as formerly, we have it kiln-dried and then finely pulverized.

5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 50 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$2.00, ton \$32.00. Special prices by the car-load.

DIRECTIONS. For mixing with soil: one part manure to six of soil. For making a liquid: one pound to five gallons of water. This can be used with safety every day.

We handle other fertilizing materials which are often used in the garden, greenhouse, or conservatory. While we buy these materials in carload lots we can supply them in small quantities to suit the requirements of our customers.

PURE FINE GROUND BONE. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$2.40.

HARDWOOD ASHES. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$1.25.

TOBACCO DUST. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.00, 100 lbs. \$2.50.

NITRATE OF SODA. 5 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25.

NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER. 10 lbs. 25 cts., 50 lbs. 75 cts., Bag (200 lbs.) \$1.50.

GARDEN FERTILIZER. 25 lbs. 75 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$2.25.

We do not sell less than the above amounts.

Ready-to-Use Fertilizer for All Crops

Also unmixed chemicals for home mixing. We can supply you with high grade mixed goods with POTASH. The high price of vegetables this past season should convince anyone that it pays to use high grade goods with Potash.

The following are mixed under our own formula and are sold under our own brands and because we have had such satisfactory returns from some of our largest buyers and the demand for the old brands being so small, we have discontinued all other makes as we can see no reason for handling inferior goods on which we have to pay two profits.

Agents wanted in every town in Massachusetts.

Large buyers supplied at agents' prices.

Ross Bros. Co.'s High Grade Potato and Vegetable Fertilizer

This is a strictly high-grade potato and vegetable fertilizer, to be used without the aid of stable manure, for potatoes, vegetables and roots of all kinds. It pays to use a liberal amount of fertilizer on any crop, especially potatoes. They should be planted on new land or land that has only been cultivated one year from sod.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS—Per Cent		Per Cent
Nitrogen.....	2.88	Avail. Phos. Acid..... 8.00
Equiv. in Ammonia.....	3.50	Insol. Phos. Acid..... .50
Sol. Phos. Acid.....	6.00	Total Phos. Acid.....10.50
Rev. Phos. Acid.....	2.00	Potash (K ₂ O).....1.00
For all root-crops, such as potatoes, turnips, beets and others requiring potash, 100 lbs. \$2.25, per ton \$42. \$1 per ton discount for cash.		
Same Goods with 3% Potash. \$10.00 per ton advance.		

Ross Bros. Co.'s Corn, Grass and Grain Fertilizer

A high-grade fertilizer especially recommended for corn, or seeding down to grass and grain. Apply one-third to one-half broadcast which should be thoroughly harrowed in, the balance in the hill at the time of planting. Corn and grass will stand much higher fertilizing than grain.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS—Per Cent		Per Cent
Nitrogen.....	2.88	Avail. Phos. Acid..... 8.00
Equiv. in Ammonia.....	3.50	Insol. Phos. Acid..... .50
Sol. Phos. Acid.....	6.00	Total Phos. Acid.....10.50
Rev. Phos. Acid.....	2.00	Potash (K ₂ O)..... 1.00
In 100 lb. bags only. 100 lbs. \$2.25, ton \$42; \$1 per ton discount for cash.		

Ross Bros. Co.'s Potato and Vegetable Fertilizer

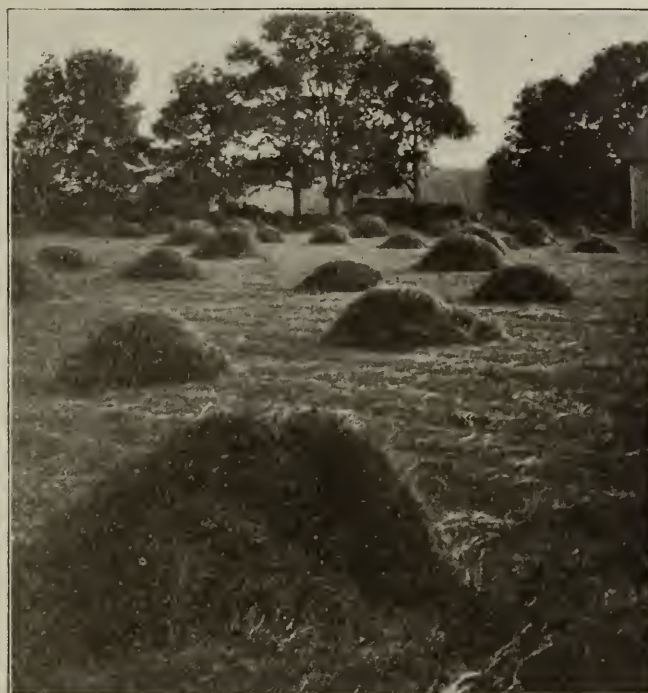
A good, cheap fertilizer, but intended to be used in connection with stable manure, for all kinds of vegetables or for the kitchen garden, but if the land is not in good condition or stable manure can not be had, use the high grade.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS—Per Cent		Per Cent
Nitrogen.....	1.65	Avail. Phos. Acid..... 8.00
Equiv. in Ammonia.....	2.00	Insol. Phos. Acid..... .50
Sol. Phos. Acid.....	6.00	Total Phos. Acid.....8.50
Rev. Phos. Acid.....	2.00	Potash (K ₂ O).....1.00
25-lb. bags 75 cts., 50-lb. bags \$1.25, 100-lb. bags \$2.25, ton lots, \$39 per ton; \$1.00 per ton discount for cash.		

Ross Bros. Co.'s Spring Grass Top Dressing

This is a high-grade top-dressing designed especially for grass, being very high in Ammonia which is necessary for a good hay crop. Apply early, 300 to 500 pounds per acre.

Guaranteed analysis: Ammonia, 7%; Phosphoric Acid, 6%; Potash 1%. 100 lbs. \$3.00, ton \$51.00.



Top Dress Your Mowings With Our Special Spring Top Dressing

AGRICULTURAL LIME. The agricultural colleges have been experimenting for some time to ascertain the influence lime has upon the soil when used with different crops, and the results show beyond all doubt that a large majority of our common vegetables need lime. This is especially true in regard to asparagus, beets, spinach, squash, lettuce, and onions. Lime should be applied at the rate of one ton per acre. Price per ton in cloth bags, 7.00. Special price per ton in car lots, f.o.b. Mine, 2.15 per ton.

NITRATE OF SODA. 95% purity; 19% ammonia. In original bags of about 275 pounds each. \$4.80 per 100 lbs., per ton \$75.00.

PLAIN SUPERPHOSPHATE. 14 to 17 per cent soluble and available phosphoric acid. In 200-lb. bags, 100 lbs. \$1.50, ton \$22. Special prices for carload lots.

DRIED BLOOD. 12 per cent ammonia. In 200-lb. bags, 100 lbs. \$3.50, ton \$60.00.

FINE GROUND TANKAGE. 9 per cent ammonia, 20 per cent bone phosphate. In 200-lb. bags, 100 lbs. \$2.10, ton \$40.00.

FINE GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER. White and fine. In 200-lb. bags, 200 lbs. \$1.50, ton \$13.00.

ONONDAGA, NEW YORK GRAY PLASTER. 200-lb. bag, \$1.00, ton \$9.00.

FINE GROUND BONE. 3 to 4 per cent ammonia, 22.80 to 25.23 per cent phosphoric acid. In 200-lb. bags, 100 lbs. \$2.40, ton \$42.00.

TOBACCO DUST. Fine, ground; for greenhouse use this is one of the best articles for dusting all kinds of plants that are affected with insects of any kind. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$2.50.

DRY GROUND FISH. 9 to 10 per cent ammonia, 25 to 30 per cent bone phosphate. 100 lbs. \$2.75, ton \$53.00.

CANADA HARDWOOD ASHES. We handle these in large quantities and can quote carload prices delivered at any freight station in New England. f.o.b. Worcester, \$20.00, 100 lbs. \$1.25.

Car lots, about 25 ton, \$17.00 per ton. Delivered at all through points.

INSECTICIDES FOR ALL PURPOSES

HAWE'S ANT-DESTROYER. Guaranteed to drive ants from any lawn. Put up in powder form and used by scattering on the ant-hills. The ants never come back. 15 cts.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD. We carry Arsenate of Lead both paste and dry. The trade seems to demand that in the dry state as it has so many advantages over the paste. The dry will keep forever, is less bulky, does not freeze and spoil, and the calcium arsenate which we handle will not burn no matter how strong the solution. Send for descriptive catalogue which gives valuable information for every tree grower. 1 lb. cans 35 cts., 5 lb. cans \$1.60, 10 lb. cans \$3.00.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. The best insecticide known for leaf-eating insects because it kills quickly. Trees or plants sprayed with arsenate of lead and water are quickly freed from their insect pests. It can not injure the most delicate foliage. Respraying after rains is the bane of the fruit-grower's life. Arsenate of lead dries on the leaves into a varnish-like film, which is not affected by dew or rain. One thorough spraying will protect the foliage for an entire season. 1-lb. glass jars 25 cts., 5-lb. pails, at 20 cts. per lb., 10-lb. pails, at 18 cts. per lb., 20-lb. wooden pails, at 17 cts. per lb., 50-lb. wooden pails, at 14 cts. per lb., 100-lb. kegs at 12 cts. per lb.



BUG DEATH. We can say to our customers that we give Bug Death our fullest endorsement. While the first cost to kill the bugs on an acre of potatoes is rather more than that of arsenical insecticides, the results at harvesting time are entirely satisfactory, and where practical tests have been made, the extra yield of marketable potatoes has more than paid the entire expense. It is non-poisonous, which makes it perfectly safe to use on all plants or vines. 1-lb. package 15 cts., 3-lb. package 40 cts., 5-lb. package 60 cts., 12 1/2-lb. package \$1.15, 100-lb. package \$8.50.

Pat. Mar. 16 and Nov. 9 1906
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897

DRY BORDEAUX POWDER. For preventing blight on grapes, potatoes and other crops that are subject to rust, mildew and black rot; applied dry with bellows. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.00.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN. It kills potato-bugs and all plant-eating pests, prevents blight and rust, keeps potato and tomato vines and other foliage in a green and vigorous condition. In one- and three-pound boxes. Lb. 30 cts.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. (Liquid.) This mixture is put up in one-gallon patent cans. One gallon will make 50 gallons by the addition of 49 gallons of water. Gallon cans \$1.50. Weight 9 lbs.

CARBOLINEUM. Of the numerous preservative compounds on the market Avenarius Carbolineum stands alone as time-tried and thoroughly tested. It is the only superficial preservative method that has been used the world over and demonstrated its value in the thirty years past. It is the only one that has received recognition and met with the approbation of engineers of Europe and America—the only preparation favorably reported along with the reliable but expensive and inconvenient Creosoting and Burnetizing process. Gallon can, \$1.25. Weight 11 lbs.

CARBONOL

CARBONOL. Used as a general disinfectant in the hen-house. Diluted 1 to 100 (about 2 tablespoons to a gallon of water), will keep it clean and healthful.

It is superior as a remedy for chicken cholera, gapes, roup, canker, etc. Will kill lice and destroy any disease germs before they have a chance to infect the flock.

The strong odor so often noticed in the stable can be prevented by spraying the floors and walls with a solution of **CARBONOL** (4 tablespoons to a pail of water.)

Galls, sores and wounds are quickly healed when washed frequently with a solution of **CARBONOL**.

4-oz. bottles 25 cts., 16-oz. bottles 50 cts., 1 gal. \$1.75. Weight 11 lbs. Sample will be mailed free on request.

CREOSOTE FOR GYPSY MOTHS. For the destruction of the eggs of gypsy moth. Qt. 20 cts., shipping weight 3 lbs.; gal. 50 cts., weight 9 lbs.; 5 gals. \$2.25.

CUTWORM FOOD. Rid your garden and farm of the Cutworm pest. There was a time when Cutworms were not considered very seriously by farmers and market-gardeners, but in late years it seems they have come to stay. Cutworm Food can not harm plants and is safe and easy for the operator. Put up in one-, five- and ten-pound packages. Directions for using on every package. 1-lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.00. Shipping weight 2 lbs. and 6 lbs.

GERM-A-THOL. Is the greatest, disinfectant, deodorizer, detergent (cleaner), insecticide, bactericide and antiseptic, and is needed by house-keepers, cleaners, janitors, hotel proprietors, doctors, nurses, gardeners, laundrymen, poultrymen, horsemen, sheep-raisers, and by everyone seeking health, comfort and cleanliness. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and 75 cts.

HELLEBORE. Sure death to the currant worm. Lb. 40 cts., 1/2 lb. 25 cts., 1/4 lb. 20 cts.

KEROSENE EMULSION. Not injurious to foliage and a sure remedy for lice, scale insects and most soft-bodied insects. Very valuable for washing domestic pets. Kills by contact. Qt. 40 cts., gal. \$1.00.

LEMON OIL. One of the cheapest, safest and most effectual insecticides. Dilute with 40 to 50 parts water. An excellent wash for dogs, curing mange, killing insects. 1/2 pt. 25 cts., pt. 40 cts., qt. 75 cts., 1/2 gal. \$1.25, gal. \$2.00.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND, IN POWDER FORM. Make your orchard pay you real profit money by spraying with sulphur compound, dry form. All the old disagreeable features of spraying with liquid lime sulphur is done away with by using the new sulphur compound. It is not caustic, does not freeze, is good till used and is fully 25 per cent cheaper to use than that in the liquid state. While the experiment stations do not favor using their testimonials over their signature, many of them endorse this dry soluble compound. Send for book of directions and testimonials from leading orchardists. Put up as follows: 1-lb. cans 25 cts., 5-lb. cans \$1.00., 10-lb. cans \$1.75.

CONCENTRATED LIME SULPHUR. Kills San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell bark lice, etc., and gives the tree a thorough "house-cleaning." It should be applied any time after the leaves drop in Autumn and before the buds start in the spring. Needs only to be diluted with cold water and it is ready to apply. 1 gallon makes 10 gallons of spray. Guaranteed under the National Insecticide Act. 1 qt. 40 cts., weight 3 lbs.; 1 gal. 75 cts., weight 12 lbs.; 5 gals. \$2.25, 10 gals. \$4.00, 25 gals. \$6.50. 50 gals. and large quantities, write for special price, stating quantity required.

NICOTICIDE FUMIGATING COMPOUND. For killing all kinds of insects on plants in greenhouse and frames. Sold in cans as follows: Gal. \$15, 1/2 gal. \$8.25, per qt. \$4.50. No. 1, 1 pt. sufficient for 32,000 cubic feet of space, \$2.50. No. 2, 1/2 pt. \$1.25.

NICO-FUME. A tobacco paper for fumigating greenhouses; furnishes the easiest method of fumigation ever devised. Send for circular. Cans of 24 sheets, 85 cts., 144 sheets \$4.00, 228 sheets \$7.50.

PARIS GREEN. A poisonous, insoluble powder for preventing the ravages of potato-bugs, codling moth, caterpillars, slugs and bugs. Mix one pound to 100 pounds of plaster, or 200 gallons of water. May be used clear with the Legget Gun. Lb. 45 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.00.

BOWKERS

TRADE MARK PYROX SECURED KILLS AND CURES

Pyrox kills all leaf-eating insects and prevents disease.

It serves the purposes for which two mixtures were previously used. It is no experiment; it was introduced in 1898. It is a creamy paste that looks like paint, is easily mixed with cold water, and sticks like paint to the foliage. It won't wash off.

Bowker's Pyrox is a combination of arsenate of lead and Bordeaux. It is a mixture with reliability and brains behind it; a mixture with laboratory and field experience to support it; a mixture made by careful methods in a modern plant under expert supervision. Such a combination costs more to make and is worth more to buy because of the insurance the name affords against haphazard preparations.

It won't wash off. If it were not for the new growth coming along, as is usually the case with shade trees, fruit trees, shrubs, potato vines, etc., and which, of course, must be protected, one spraying would be enough for the season.

1 lb. (not mailable), 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$1.75, 25 lbs. \$4.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$13.50. 200 pounds or more, special price on application. Always select a clear day for spraying your fruit.

ROSE BUG DESTROYER. It is highly concentrated and is diluted with water according to the purpose. Full directions for use with each package. Small bottle 50 cts., large bottle \$2, case of six bottles \$10, keg, containing one gallon, \$4, keg containing five gallons \$17.50.

SCALECIDE. A petroleum oil that mixes at once with cold water in any proportion and stays mixed. It is not necessary to use an extra tank or barrel and no hot water should be used. Can be prepared in an instant, adding one gallon of Scalecide for every fifteen or twenty gallons of water. Qt. can 40 cts., weight 3 lbs., gal. can \$1, weight 9 lbs., 5-gal. can \$3.75, half-bbl. (30-gal. tin) \$16.50, bbl. (50 gals.) \$27.50.

SLUG-SHOT. A fine powder used for potato-bugs and other insects. Recommended for cabbage-worms. 5-lb. packages 35 cts.

SOAP, SULPHO-TOBACCO. 3-oz. pkg. 10 cts., mailed postpaid 13 cts. per doz. \$1, 1/2-lb. pkg. 20 cts., mailed postpaid 28 cts., per doz. \$2.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP. For destroying insects on plants, etc., in small boxes. Lb. 20 cts., 5 lbs. 85 cts.



Three Sterling Preparations for the Gardener

"READEANA"

ROSE BUG EXTERMINATOR

A most effective insect killer that is absolutely harmless to even the most delicate flowers or foliage.

As a killer of insects of every kind, from the hardy Rose Bug to the destructive Caterpillar, there is nothing on the market to equal it.

It is very economical to use as it is sent out highly concentrated, and may be diluted with from twenty to sixty parts of water.

It is not a chemical but is made up of vegetable matter, making it harmless to flowers or foliage. It will put new life into flowers and plants, as it has a brightening effect on the same.

Put up in the following size packages:

4 oz.	.....\$ .25	1/2 Gallon	.....\$ 2.25
8 oz.	......50	1 "	..... 4.00
1 quart	.....1.35	5 "	..... 17.50

Full directions accompany each package.
10 gallons\$34.00

"HERBICIDE"—THE WEED EXTERMINATOR

Kills grass and weeds of every kind on roadways, gutters, tennis-courts, etc., by one application.

Keeping roads and gutters free from weeds is an endless task when ordinary means are employed, for it is practically impossible to get the roots out, so it is only a matter of a few weeks before new tops are flourishing and it is necessary to go over the ground again.

One application of "Herbicide" when diluted with forty times its bulk of water kills both tops and roots of grass and weeds of every kind, and also prevents the growth of further crops by its sterile effect on the ground.

Its use will save much labor and expense in the long run.

1 quart cans	.....\$ .50	5 gallon cans	.....\$ 5.50
1/2 gallon cans	......80	10 " cans	..... 10.00
1 " "	.....1.50	25 " cask	..... 21.50
2 " "	.....2.75	50 " barrel	..... 35.00

Full directions accompany each package.

"NICO-FUME" LIQUID

(Nicotine Solution)

Has the Advantage of being Suitable BOTH for Spraying and for Fumigating Purposes.

For fumigating, the usual methods of vaporizing the Liquid are by means of lamps or hot irons, or by painting or pouring the Liquid on the heating pipes—the Liquid being easily poured on the pipes by means of an oil-can with a long spout, such as is used on locomotives. By soldering a wire hook on the end of the spout will not slip off the steam pipes, thus preventing waste of liquid.

"Nico-Fume" Liquid is packed in screw-top cans, and is sold in the following sizes:

Can containing 8 pounds, price	.....\$10.50
Can containing 4 pounds, price	..... 5.50
Can containing 1 pound, price	..... 1.50
Can containing 1/4 pound, price	..... .50

BLACK LEAF 40

(Nikoteen Sulphate, Nikoteen 40 per cent.)

BLACK LEAF 40 is a highly concentrated extract of Kentucky black Tobacco and is one of the most powerful insecticides known. Guaranteed to contain not less than 40% nicotine by weight. Is perfectly soluble in cold water. Can be used in combination with lime, sulphur, arsenate of lead, Bordeaux mixture. Is used as safe and effective for plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers, etc. Highly recommended by State and Government Experts. Used about 1 to 1000, or 1 oz will make six gallons of solution.

1 oz.	.....\$ .25	2 lbs.	.....\$ 2.50
1/2 lb.	......75	10 lbs.	..... 10.75



"ELECTRIC" WORM ERADICATOR

Clears roots of trees, plants, flowers, vegetables, etc., of worms, grubs and insects of every kind.

This preparation is designed for use on the roots of plants only, not the foliage. Used as directed by us, it is perfectly harmless to the most delicate roots.

From one to two ounces to each gallon of water brings worms, grubs, etc., to the surface of the ground within a few seconds, where they die.

Much damage is often done to plants and the true reason never known, for the destructive work is being done at the roots, where it is not perceptible. An application of "Electric" Worm Eradicator will greatly improve such plant, it being a fertilizer as well as a worm-killer.

4 oz.	.....\$ .25	1 gallon	.....\$ 4.00
8 oz.	......50	5 "	..... 17.50
24 oz.	.....1.00	10 "	..... 34.00

Full directions accompany each package.

TREE TANGLEFOOT

A perfect safeguard for trees against gipsy, brown-tail and tussock moth, canker worms, ants, and all creeping things. It will remain sticky about three months, fully exposed to the weather. 1-lb. can 35 cts., 3-lb. can \$1.00, 10-lb. can \$3.00, 20-lb. can \$5.50, 25-lb. pail \$6.75.

COAL TAR. In quart tin boxes. For tarring corn to prevent crows from pulling it. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. and 4 lbs.

PINE TAR. Used in the stable for cuts and bruises. Pint cans, 20 cts.

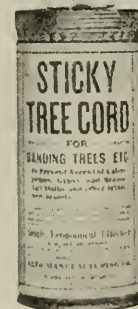
TOBACCO STEMS. Indispensable for fumigating greenhouses and conservatories; for destroying aphids; should be dampened before using, and use a small handful on some dry shavings, and light it. 100 lbs. \$2.00.

TOBACCO DUST. Kills Green and black-fly, etc., if dusted on when the plants are moist. Also good to mix in the soil to destroy ground insects. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.15, 100 lbs. \$2.00.

FUMIGATING TOBACCO. Pure tobacco ground very fine. Prepared especially for fumigating. 100 lbs. \$2.50.

GRAFTING WAX. 1/4 lb. 10 cts., 1/2 lb. 15 cts., 1 lb. 25 cts.

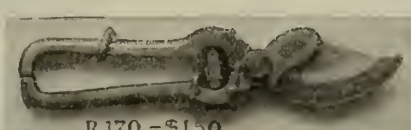
STICKY TREE CORD. For banding trees, etc., to prevent ascent of caterpillars, gipsy and brown-tail moths and other injurious insects.



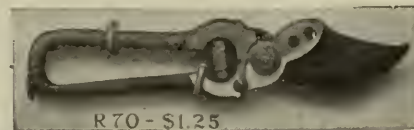
PRUNING SHEARS



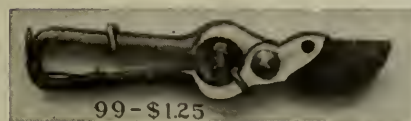
R50-\$.75



R170-\$1.50



R70-\$1.25



99-\$1.25



R85-\$1.25



R165-\$1.25



60-\$.65



65-\$.85



50-\$.50

Hand and Power Sprayers for all Purposes

The Worcester Double Acting Cog Gear Spray Pump. No. 1

Mounted on skids with 50-gallon barrel, and mechanical agitator. This is a pump with nearly the same capacity as those operated by power but at a very low price and designed for those having a large orchard and do not care to invest \$100 or \$200 in a spray pump. This pump can be loaded onto a wagon or stoneboat and spraying can be done under heavy pressure. It occupies a small amount of space but has power and capacity sufficient for running 8 nozzles at one time. It is fitted with brass valves, ground bevel brass seats, 2-inch seamless brass removable cylinder, hemp-packed plunger. In fact it is a power outfit in every way excepting it is operated by hand. The pump complete is, one 50-gal. barrel mounted on skids, pressure-gauge, 15 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hose, 8 ft. extension pipe with lever shut-off, mechanical agitator with fembo nozzle, or any nozzle selected. The price of the complete outfit, \$30. 5% discount for cash. We can furnish hose for this pump in 25 and 50-foot lengths.

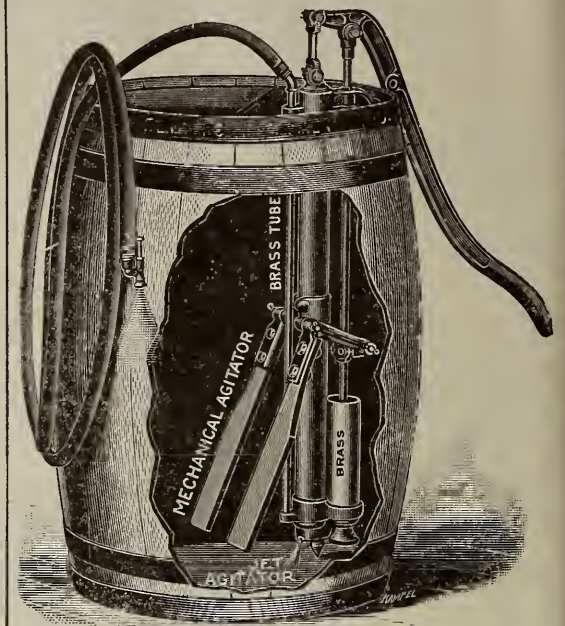


Little Giant Brass Spray Pump No. 2

For washing windows and sprinkling lawns where there is no water pressure. Has foot rest best hose and spray nozzle. Price \$3.25. Weight 6 lbs.



No. 305 Brass Pump Spray. (No. 3)



Myers' Whitewash and Painting Machine and General Purpose Spray Pump

No. 4



The most durable spray pump for whitewashing and applying cold water paint there is made. All parts are of the best material and with proper care will last for a lifetime. Price, \$9. Weight 26 lbs.

NO. 4 LIGHTNING TANK WHITE-WASHER.

For whitewashing henhouses, stables, etc. The pump is fitted with hose and pipe, and has a nozzle that is guaranteed to spray whitewash without clogging. \$5.50. Weight 15 lbs.

DAISY TIN FORCE PUMP (not shown.) No. 5A

This is a good, low-priced force pump; used for sprinkling vines and shrubs; also used for whitewashing and other similar uses. Made of tin and has two nozzles. Price, \$1.25.

No. 5

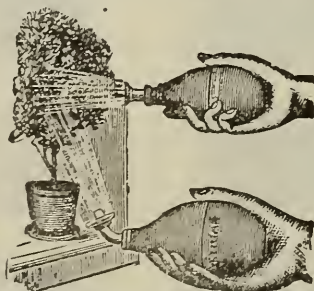


Rochester Self-Operating Sprayers. No. 7

The air enters the sprayer through the valve at bottom of pump thoroughly agitating and mixing the contents of Sprayer. The compressed air, being powerful forces the liquid out through the outlet pipe, making either a fine spray or a solid continuous stream as desired. This size machine holds from 3 to 4 gallons. Price Galvanized Iron, Style G, \$6.00. Brass, \$7.80. Discount for cash, 50 cts. Weight 9 lbs.



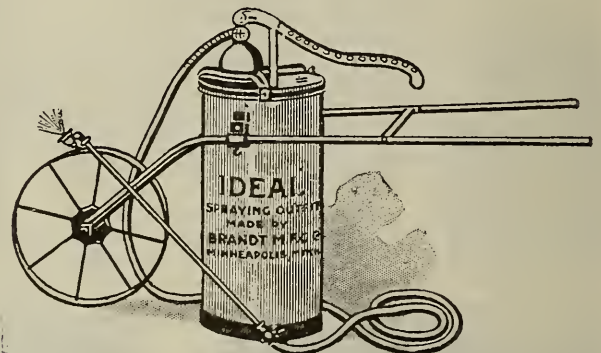
Rubber Atomizer. No. 6



Useful for sprinkling house plants and also for spraying hellebore and bug death. Either style of neck. Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00.

The construction of this pump is the very best possible, and we believe it is unequaled for the money. Bronze ball valve, with brass seat, the plunger is brass, with hemp packing, and it will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. Cylinder and discharge pipes are brass. The air-chamber is 30 inches long. Uniform and constant stream; pump sets inside the barrel, entirely submerged. Complete, including barrel, extension pipe, nozzle, mechanical agitator, and 15 feet of hose all ready for work. There are lots of higher-priced pumps on the market than this one, but none better or more practical for general use. We have sold hundreds of them and they always give satisfaction, and we will gladly refund the money paid for one of these pumps if it should not prove satisfactory in every way. Price, complete, \$14.00. 5% off for cash.

"Ideal" Spray Outfit No. 8



This outfit is light, compact and easy to operate. The tank holds fifteen gallons, is mounted so that the liquid will not slop or spill, and in a way that makes it easy to handle. The pump spreads across the top of the tank and is held firmly in place by a thumb nut. It has the largest air chamber of any spray pump of corresponding size. This enables the operator to keep a uniform pressure at the nozzle.

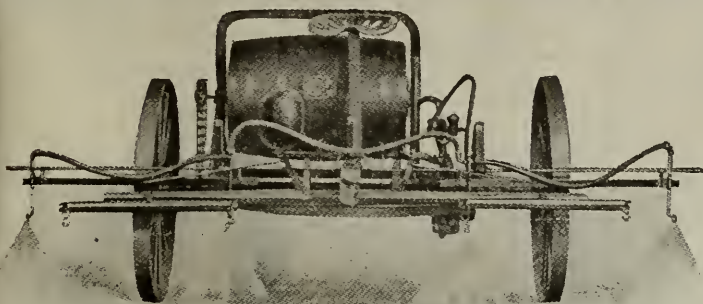
The pump barrel is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, 7 inches in length. The plunger is made of brass and is self-oiling. The packing is cotton wick, which will resist the action of the chemicals used for spraying and can be tightened without removing from the pump. The valves are bronze balls 5-8 of an inch in diameter, which allows free passage of the liquids and prevents clogging. Both valves are removable. The pump handle is extra long and a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds can be easily maintained.

A mechanical agitator keeps the liquids well stirred. A fine strainer at the opening in the suction pipe prevents anything getting into the working parts of the pump. The pump has the following equipment.

- 10 feet, 3-8-inch Pressure Hose;
- 8 feet Pipe Extension, in 2 pieces;
- 1 "Ideal" Nozzle;
- 1 Brass Shut-off Cock.

Shipping Weight, crated, 60 pounds.

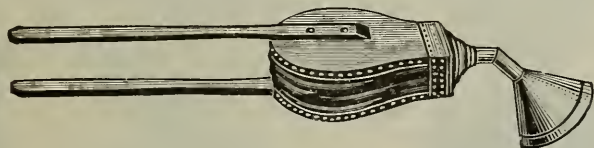
Price, \$20.00. 5% off for cash.

SIMPLEX FOUR-ROW POTATO SPRAYER. No. 9

This sprayer has been tested thoroughly in different sections of New England and it has been used in the large potato-growing districts in the West for a number of years and in that territory has received the most severe test that is possible to put a machine of this kind to. This Sprayer has a 3 x 7 inch pump, all working parts brass, cam driven, with four independent bronze ball checks, with capacity to supply 12 nozzles at 150 lb. pressure. The barrel or tank holds 52 gallons and revolves on its axis, thereby keeping the mixture thoroughly stirred and thus preventing clogging of the nozzles, and doing away with all unnecessary parts which are required to operate an inside agitator.

Frame is built of angle steel. Wheels are of steel with concave tire. Axle 1 7-16 inch cold rolled shafting long enough to allow wheels to straddle two rows. Wheels are adjustable on shaft. Spray Bar made so that nozzles may be set to spray over rows anywhere from 2 ft. 8 in., to 4 ft. apart and may be shifted to reach uneven rows while spraying. Sprayers all have large Air Compression Chamber with Automatic Pressure Regulator and Shut-Off. All working parts in front of driver.

Price, with Pole or Shafts, 4-Row, \$60. 5% discount for cash.

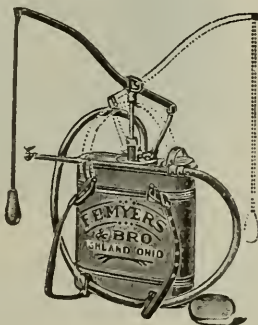
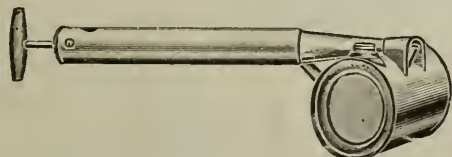
ACME POWDER GUN. No. 11

A simple, practical implement for the extermination of potato-bugs and all kinds of insects, flies etc.; the pests of house and garden. Net price, single, \$1.00. Weight 4 lbs.

MYERS KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP. No. 13

The tank of this pump, made of copper, holds 5 gallons and is fitted with lid and strainer, which can be removed. The pump is made of brass with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. It is so arranged that no water can drip on the operator. The pump can be removed easily. The pump is also fitted with handle so the operator can use it the same as a tank with bucket pump if desired and the handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder at will. Has brass stop cock at end of hose.

A general purpose pump for all low growing shrubs and vines. Price, \$12.00. Weight 16 lbs.

**LITTLE MIDGET SPRAYER. No. 14**

This is a small sized, powerful atomizer for use in the home or poultry house. Very convenient for applying dust layers or disinfectants 35 cts. each.

PRUNING SAWS. No. 15

Price, curved edges, 16-in. 70 cts., 18-in. 85 cts. Straight, 16-in. 60 cts., 18-in. 70 cts. One edge, 18-in. 70 cts. Weight 1 lb.

THE AUTO-SPRAY PUMP

No. 10

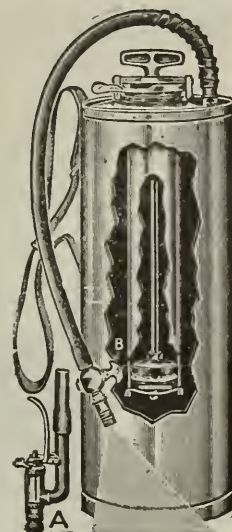
The "Auto-Spray" No. 1 B, works automatically for six to fifteen minutes, according to the nozzle opening. It may be charged in fifteen seconds by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents. Simply fill two-thirds full of solution and pump up air pressure. Diameter, 7 inches; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, 16 lbs. with all attachments. Price with stop-cock, \$8.50.

AUTO HOSE COCK NO. 1. Price, \$1.25.

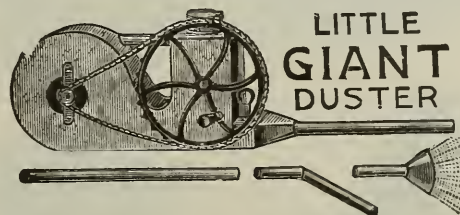
TWO ROW ATTACHMENT. Price, \$1.50.

TWO FOOT BRASS EXTENSION. Price, 50 cts.

BRASS ELBOW. Price, 50 cts.



PATENTED.

IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT DUSTER. No. 12

Distributes all kinds of powder. Price, \$7. Weight 12 lbs.

CHAMPION PARIS GREEN OR DRY POWDER GUN

Similar to the above. For distributing dry insecticides and fungicides. Sure, rapid, safe, strong, and cheap. Price, \$9.00. Weight 12 lbs.

THE ACME ATOMIZER. No. 16

Used largely for spraying cattle, with the different mixtures on the market, to keep off the flies; spraying Paris green and other insecticides on potato vines, shrubs, small trees, house plants, live stock, and poultry. Price, tin, 50 cts., with brass cup, 75 cts.

HIGLEY'S PRUNERS. No. 17

Indorsed by the Moth Commission of the State of Massachusetts, also by tree wardens generally. No wire or metal from the blade to electrocute the user. We have them in all sizes from 10 ft. up, both of the plain and self-holding type.



Price, plain, 10 ft. \$1.00, 12 ft. \$1.10, 14 ft. \$1.20, 16 ft. \$1.30, 18 ft. \$1.40, 20 ft. \$1.50. Self-Holding, 10 ft. \$1.25, 12 ft. \$1.35, 14 ft. \$1.50, 16 ft. \$1.65, 18 ft. \$1.75, 20 ft. \$1.85.

Special Nozzles for High Pressure Hand and Power Sprayers

THE BEST OUTFIT EVER MADE IS OF VERY LITTLE USE UNLESS YOU HAVE THE PROPER NOZZLE, ONE THAT WILL SPRAY AND NOT ONE THAT WILL SIMPLY SPRINKLE.

Furber Wood Pump. No. 18

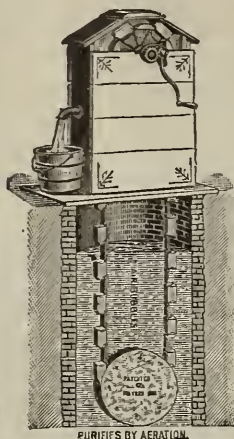
6 x 6 for house use. 7 x 7 for stock. 6 x 6 in. Stock 3 1/2 bore for general use.

	Porcelain-lined	Unlined
7-ft. long.....	\$ 7.60	\$ 6.10
8-ft. long.....	8.20	6.70
10-ft. long.....	9.40	7.90
12-ft. long.....	10.60	9.10
14-ft. long.....	11.80	10.30
16-ft. long.....	13.00	11.05

Use 4 x 4 inch pipe for above pumps. Price, 21 cts. per foot. Couplings and bands for the above 50 cts. each.

7x7 in. stock 4 in. bore—7 ft. long, porcelain-lined, \$9.75; unlined, \$8. 8 ft. long, porcelain-lined \$10.75; unlined, \$9.

Use 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 inch pipe, 29 cts. per foot. Couplings and bands for the above, 60 cts. each. 15 per ct. discount from above prices.

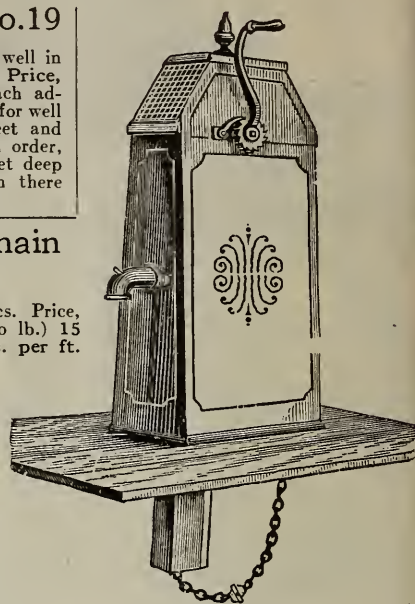


The Bucket Pump. No.19

We will guarantee it to purify any well in five days, or we will refund the money. Price, \$10 for the first ten feet of well. Each additional foot of well 50 cts. Discount for well less than 20 feet, 10 per cent; 20 feet and over, 20 per cent discount. Cash with order, 5 per cent extra. Wells over forty feet deep require extra heavy fixtures for which there is an extra charge of \$1.

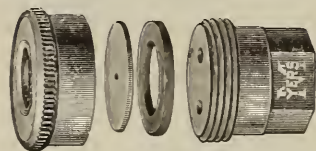
Rubber Bucket Chain Pump. No. 20.

They are the best cheap pumps. Price, Curbs, \$3.50 each. Chain (3 ft. to lb.) 15 cts. per lb. Wood Tubing, 15 cts. per ft. Rubber Buckets, 15 cts. each.



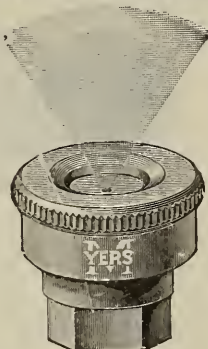
The Myers Way Nozzle. No. 21.

THE MYERS WAY NOZZLE. This nozzle has a large capacity so constructed as to throw a broad fan-like spray at an angle of 45 degrees enabling the user to reach the innermost part of the tree. It operates by the liquid passing through a hole in the center of the nozzle body striking



Fembro Nozzle

Showing parts of the Fembro Nozzle and how it is made.



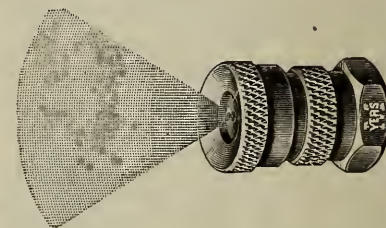
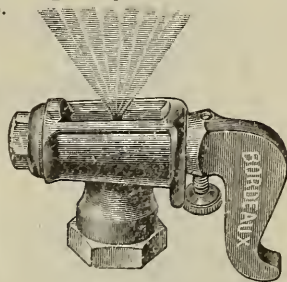
FEMBRO 45 degree nozzle, No. 22. This nozzle is the same as the hand spray nozzle only made on an angle which enables the operator to get inside of the tree and in under the foliage. Price, 85 cts. Weight 1/4 lb.

FEMBRO NOZZLE No. 23 is the same size and capacity as the Power Nozzle but without the self-cleaning device. This Nozzle is fitted with a removable steel disc in the cap. Price 75 cts. Weight 1/4 lb.



Bordeaux Special No. 24

This Nozzle will throw a fine fan-shaped spray and will readily free itself should it become clogged, by turning cock-handle. It will throw a solid stream or it may be shut off altogether if desired. Price, 85 cts. Weight 1 lb.



Imperial Nozzle NO. 25

Used on Little Giant Hand Pump or may be used on any of the small pumps operated by hand. Price 75 cts. Weight 2 ozs.

Boston Spray Nozzle No. 26

Will throw a spray, a large or a small solid stream. Price, 60 cts.



KIRKE FEEDER

Kirke Feeder. No. 27

(A DISTRIBUTING CONTAINER)

The "Kirke System" of fertilizing, or destroying insects, requires the attachment of a simple device to your garden hose.

This consists of the KIRKE FEEDER, a cylindrical cartridge container, which is easily connected to any standard size water faucet, and in which is placed a Kirke Fertilizer Cartridge or a Kirke Insecticide or Fungicide Cartridge.

KIRKE FERTILIZER CARTRIDGE, as used in the Kirke System is transformed into a liquid fertilizer of the proper proportions for highest efficiency, without the slow and laborious method of mixing the chemicals with water.

PRICE LIST FOR 1917

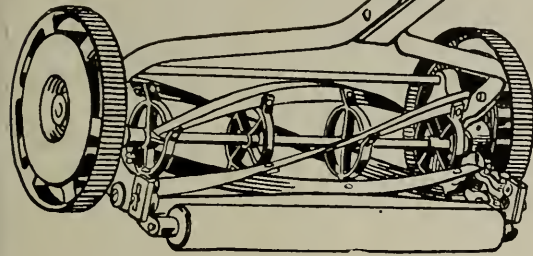
PRICES	MAIL WEIGHT				
	EACH	HALF DOZEN	DOZEN	HALF DOZEN	DOZEN
Kirke Feeder (Cartridge Container) Mail Weight 1 1/4 lbs.....	\$3.00				
Kirke Fertilizer Cartridges.....	0.35	\$2.00	\$3.60	3 1/2 lbs.	7 lbs.
Kirke "Tobacco" Nicotine Insecticide Cartridges.....	0.38	2.15	4.00	3 lbs.	6 lbs.
Kirke Arsenate of Lead Cartridges.....	0.48	2.65	4.80	3 1/2 lbs.	7 1/2 lbs.
Kirke Bordeaux Cartridges (Fungicide).....	0.35	2.00	3.60	2 1/2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Kirke Angle Worm Destroyer Cartridges.....	1.50	8.00	15.00	3 1/2 lbs.	7 lbs.
Kirke Fly Maggots Destroyer Cartridges (Disinfectant-Germicide).....	0.38	2 15	4.00	2 1/2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Kirke Sulphur Compound Cartridges.....	0.35	2.00	3.60	3 1/2 lbs.	6 1/2 lbs.
Kirke Salt Cartridges.....	0.15	0.85	1.50	3 lbs.	6 lbs.
Kirke Sprinkling Can Plant Food					
Per Box.....12 Tablets	0.38				
Per Carton.....72 Tablets		2.15		4 lbs.	
Per Carton.....144 Tablets			4.00		8 lbs.
Kirke Fertilizer (Powder) 2 lb. Box	\$0.60				
Kirke Fertilizer (Powder) 8 oz. Box	0.20				

Prices subject to market price of chemicals.

The Knollwood, Jr., Ball-Bearing High-Wheel Spade Handle Lawn Mower

NO. 27½

We offer our customers this machine, not as an experiment, but as a guaranteed article, one that we have tested ourselves during the past 6 years, and know what we are talking about. This machine runs on ball-bearings



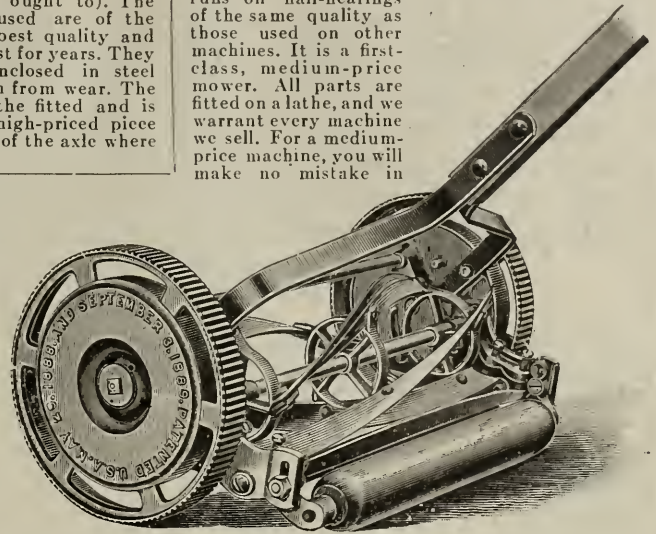
(and all first-class machines ought to). The balls used are of the very best quality and will last for years. They are enclosed in steel cups, which protect them from wear. The main axle is steel and lathe fitted and is adjusted as nice as any high-priced piece of machinery. The end of the axle where it comes in contact with the balls is coneshaped, and any possible wear can be easily taken up. The machine has a nine-inch wheel, four knives of the best quality of steel, and last, but not least, a handle that is made to fit your hand. (See the spade handle in cut.) After giving you the best mower it is possible for us

to get, we have put on to it a handle we have all been looking for. With this Spade Handle the operator has perfect control over the machine and can handle it perfectly on a side hill or on narrow borders. We agree to take back any machine that is not satisfactory, after a fair trial. While this machine is the best one on the market for private homes, it is especially adapted for parks, cemeteries, and large lawns, and to that class of buyers we will make special prices in quantities.

14-inch, \$7.50, 16-inch \$8.00, 18-inch \$8.50, 20 inch, \$9.00.

Rossmoyne Lawn Mower Nine Inch Wheels STYLE C. NO. 28

This machine has four knives, high wheels. It runs on ball-bearings of the same quality as those used on other machines. It is a first-class, medium-price mower. All parts are fitted on a lathe, and we warrant every machine we sell. For a medium-price machine, you will make no mistake in

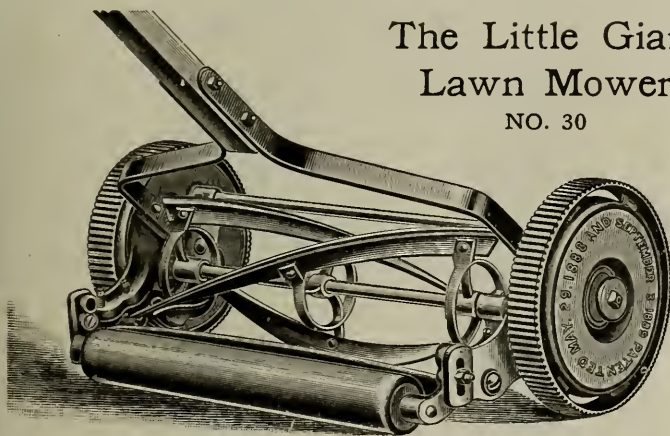


buying this one.

12-in. \$5.40, 14-in. \$5.85, 16-in. \$6.25, 18-in. \$6.65, 20-in. \$7.00.

The Little Giant Lawn Mower

NO. 30



For the benefit of those who want a low-priced mower or those who have but a small amount of grass to cut, we offer this machine, and we think we are safe when we state that it is as good as one-half of the mowers sold as a high-grade machine, and being a light-running mower, is preferred by many to the higher grade styles. We warrant every machine and have never had to replace one. 8 in. wheel.

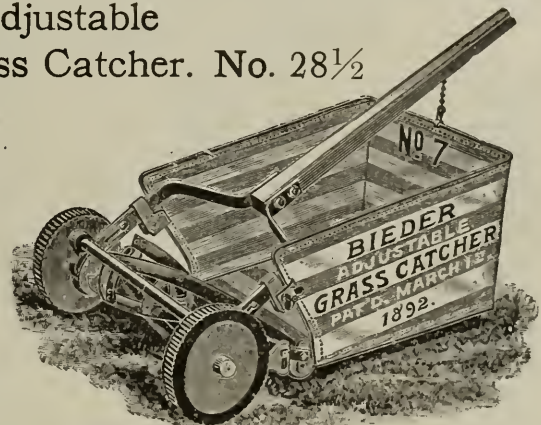
Net prices; 12-in. \$3.50, 14-in. \$3.75, 16-in. \$4.00, 18-in. \$4.25.

Bieder Adjustable Grass Catcher. No. 28½

Gathers Grass without the use of a rake; and without time or labor. Made of bright striped canvas on a galvanized frame. They are adjustable in height and width, to fit all sizes and makes of mowers.

No. 7. Fits all Low Wheel Mowers, 18 inches and smaller. Price, 75 cts. Weight, 2 lbs.

No. 13. Fits all High Wheel Mowers, 24 inches and smaller. Net Price, \$1.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

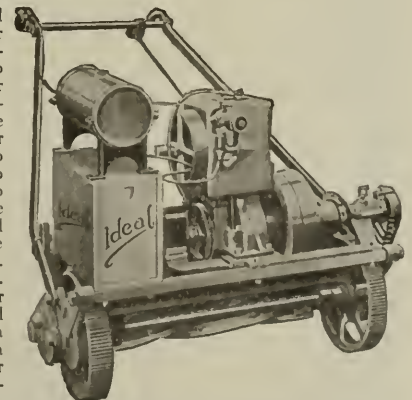


The Ideal Power Mower and Roller. No. 29

Has a 38-inch cut, is equipped with expanding band clutch for slow and easy starting and a simple device for idling the knives so that it may be used as a power roller, both on the lawn and hay-field. Runs any speed from 1 mile to 4½ miles per hour. Has a gear driven, high-tension magneto brake for holding mower on steep grades. Has sufficient power to climb 35% grades, and can be used when the expensive and heavy power-mower would be of little use. Price, \$400.00. F. O. B. Lansing, Michigan.

The Ideal, Jr. Motor-Mower has a 25-inch cut, runs at a speed up to 4 miles an hour, climbs a 40% grade and operates at a maximum of 20 cts. for fuel for 10 hours. This is a great labor-saving device for private estates, golf-links and parks and fills the want between a hand machine and an expensive motor-mower. Price, \$225.00. F. O. B. Factory.

Grass catchers furnished for \$5.00 extra. Ask for complete circular.



Grasses and How to Grow Them

PROFESSOR THOMAS SHAW

Cloth, 12 mo., 450 pages, illustrated.....\$1.50

This book discusses all the grasses at present found in the United States and Canada possessed of any considerable economic value. The discussion includes the characteristics of each kind of grass, its adaptation to climate and soil, place in rotation, preparing the land for the seed, sowing the seed, pasturing, harvesting for hay and for seed and renewing the grasses where this may be practicable. It also discusses the questions of temporary, permanent and range pastures and that of meadows and making hay.

CUSTOMERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

If goods are wanted by parcel post, postage must be added as per table below, except for those we offer to deliver free. Regarding Domestic Parcel Post within the United States and Possessions—which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

WEIGHT LIMIT—The Weight limit within the 1st and 2d Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds. We will give the weights of the various seeds per quart and customers can add up the total weight of their order, and add postage according to zone rates given, or obtain the rate from their postmaster by giving him the total weight. For packages in excess of 20 lbs. in weight, the express rates are much lower, so we recommend the use of the express wherever possible.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES Within the U. S. Possessions

	First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
First Zone within 50 miles of Worcester.....	5c	1c
Second " " 50 to 150 miles of Worcester.....	5c	1c
Third " " 150 " 300 " " " ".....	6c	2c
Fourth " " 300 " 600 " " " ".....	7c	4c
Fifth " " 600 " 1000 " " " ".....	8c	6c
Sixth " " 1000 " 1400 " " " ".....	9c	8c
Seventh " " 1400 " 1800 " " " ".....	11c	10c
Eighth " " all over 1800 " " " ".....	12c	12c

IMPORTANT—In remitting postage always *add it to the foot of the order as a separate item*—this will help to avoid mistakes.

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ROSS BROS. CO.,
WORCESTER,

90=92 Front St. MASS.

W. D. ROSS, Pres. and Treas.

H. WILSON ROSS, Vice-Pres.

C. T. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.

ROSS BROS CO.
90-92 Front St., WORCESTER, MASS.

*If there is no freight agent in
your town add enough to cover
freight charges and we will
remit difference if any*

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Date _____

191

Street

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State

County

Shipping Address

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State

County

State here whether shipment is desired by Express, Parcel Post or Freight

ROSS BROTHERS COMPANY gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter, of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sends out, and it will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

Amount enclosed \$:

We don't advise shipment by express C. O. D. but will ship so if your express agent guarantees acceptance on arrival.

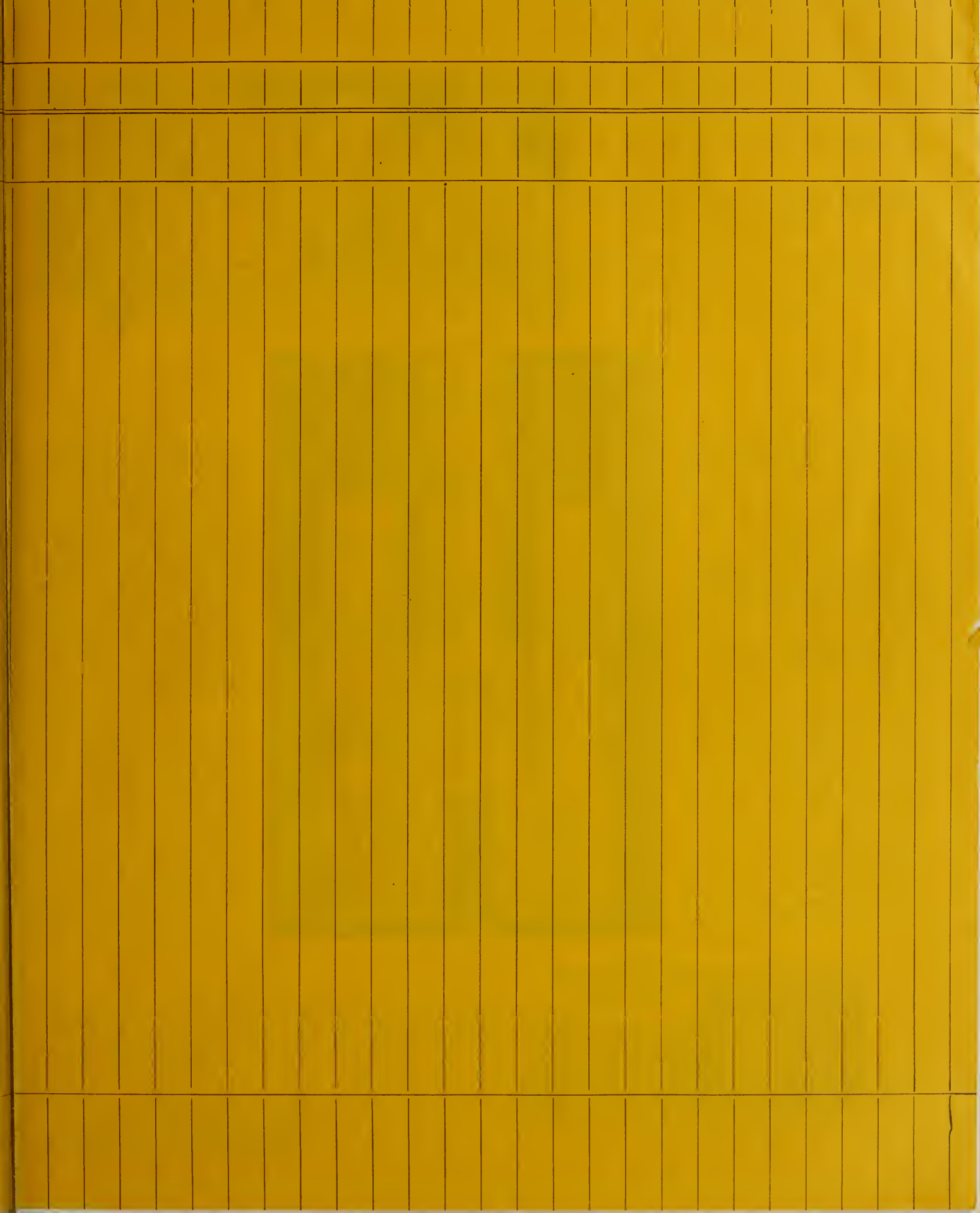
DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE POSTAL CHARGES WHEN SENT BY PARCEL POST AS PER TABLE ON PAGE 20.

QUANTITY

ARTICLES WANTED

PRICE

NET



IT PAYS TO PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS WITH RELIABLE AND GUARANTEED ROOFINGS



Roscco Roofing Paper, one, two and three ply.

Roscco Slate Covered Shingles, red and green.

Vulcanite Slate Covered Shingles in rolls, red and green.

All of these have been put to the severest tests and found to be reliable in every place.

Vulcanite Roll Shingles

No. 285

are made and cut to represent individual shingles when laid upon the roof. The roll paper assists materially in reducing the cost of laying. You get the same effect that you do with the individual shingle at a much lower cost for laying and being laid in rolls they are more lasting. It requires less nails which means less labor and expense. There is no excuse for using wood shingles, when you can buy slate covered shingles at the same price. They are practically fire-proof and make a handsome looking roof. They are good enough for the best dwelling and cheap enough for any shed or poultry house.

We can supply you with material for covering your roofs to good advantage. It will pay you to write us before you buy. Farmers and those having buildings away from fire protection cannot afford to use wood shingles, no matter what the price is. Slate covered shingles are practically fire-proof. You reduce the danger of fire from sparks from other buildings and fireworks when you cover your buildings with these goods.

Price, \$5.00 per sq. (100 sq. ft.)



Roscco Roofing Paper

No. 290

In rolls 108 square feet. Will cover 100 square feet. Packed with cement and large headed nails ready for laying.

Fire Retardent! Economical!
Durable!

Keeps your stock warm and dry.

Although one of the cheapest in price this is guaranteed superior to any similar roofing on the market today.

It is made up especially for us under our name. We guarantee the 1-ply 5 years, 2-ply 7 years, 3-ply 10 years.

Buildings covered with this roofing have withstood all damage from fire while unprotected buildings at a much greater distance have been burned. Although not absolutely fire-proof this roofing will protect your buildings and yet is not expensive to use.

This makes a most satisfactory covering for stables, poultry houses and similar constructed outbuildings as a siding as well as a roofing and keeps out wind and cold.

Price, 1-ply, \$1.60; 2-ply, \$2.10; 3-ply, \$2.50.

The Lawn Park Coop Saves the Chicks

No. 291

The wire park pulls out like a bureau drawer and is made from heavy galvanized hardware cloth. The main coop is made from strong 28 gauge galvanized iron. Size of coop: when park is fully extended as shown in cut, it is 18 inches wide, 19½ inches high and 48 inches long. When park is closed it is 24 inches long.

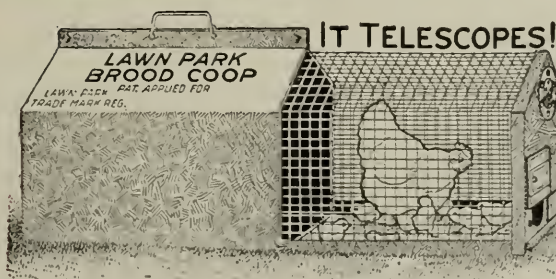
A small door is provided to let small chicks only have full range as desired.

Protects the chicks from hawks, rats, weazels, vermin, cold, storms, etc.

Gives perfect ventilation and sanitation.

The park pushes in like a bureau drawer.

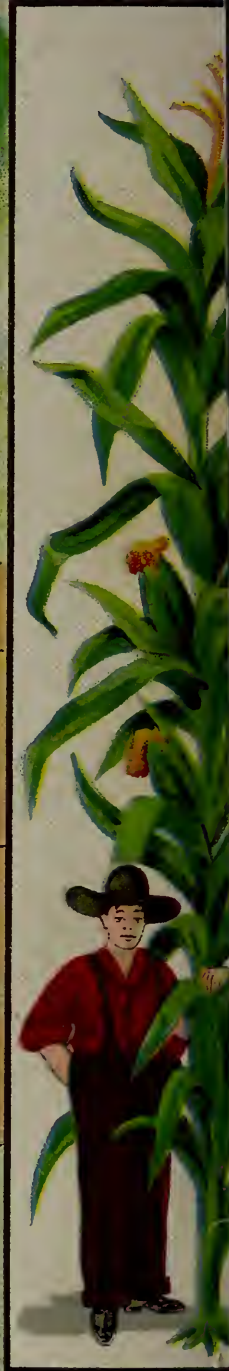
Price Each, \$3.50. Three for \$10.00.



PARK EXTENDED

ROSS'S EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN

HAS A RECORD OF
72 TONS PER ACRE
SEE PAGE 12-13



IT LOOKS GOOD TO US
WE LIVED A YEAR ON THE
PRODUCTS OF ONE ACRE

ROSS BROS. CO., WORCESTER, MASS.
EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM BUT MORE ESPECIALLY FARM SEEDS.